

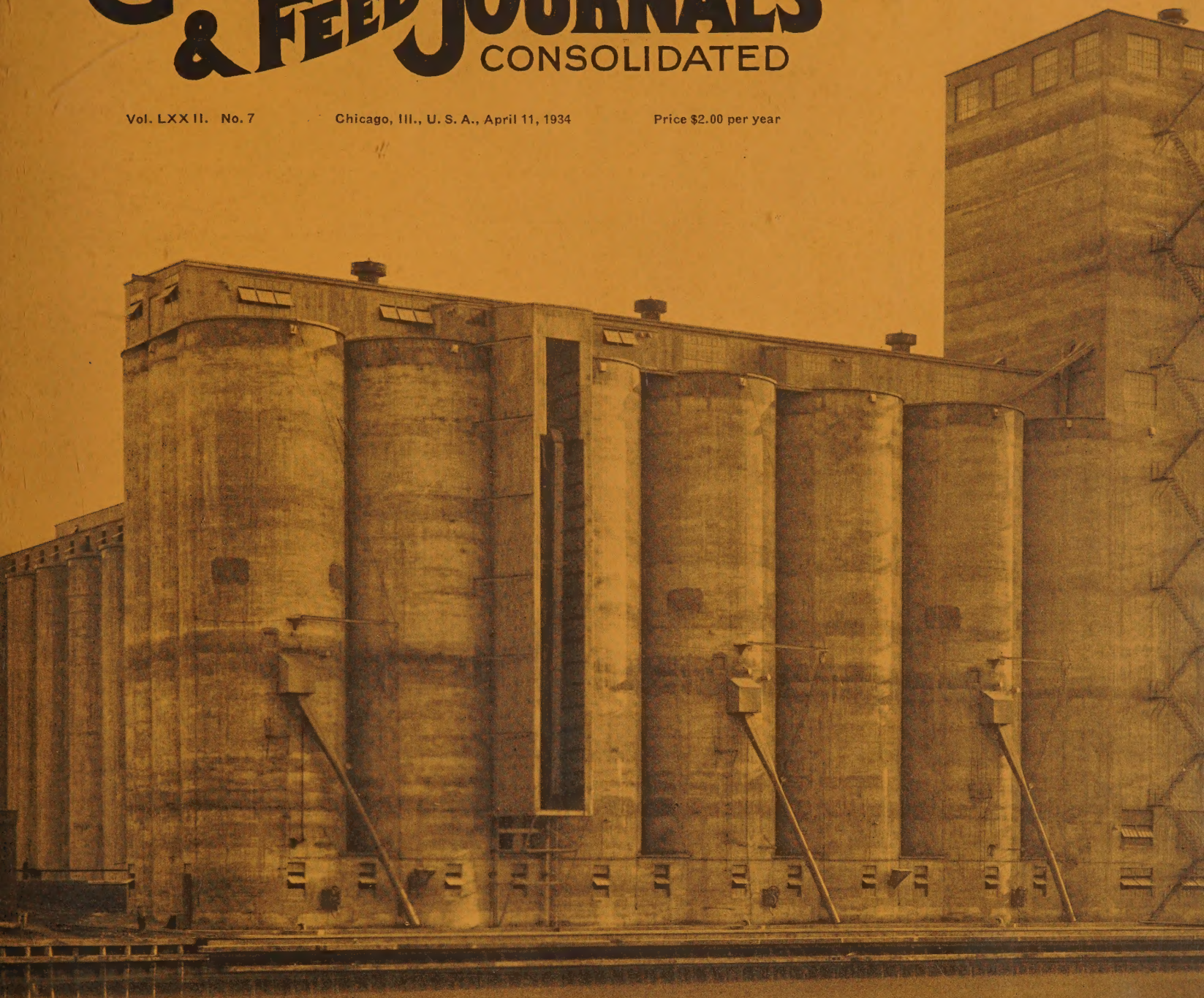
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

Vol. LXX II. No. 7

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., April 11, 1934

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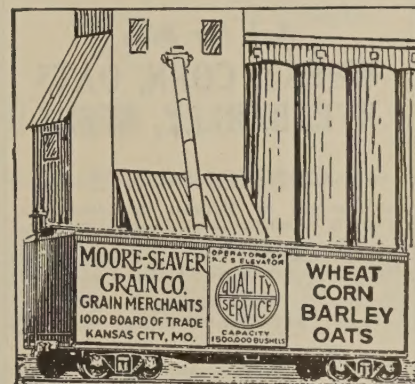
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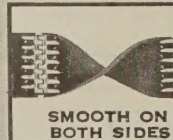
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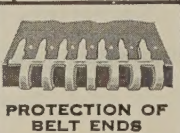
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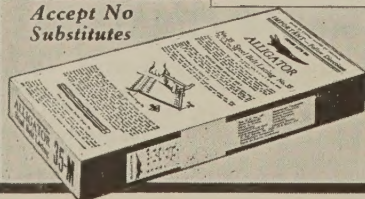
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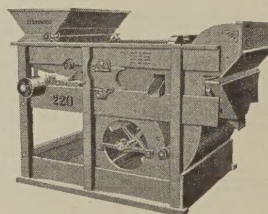
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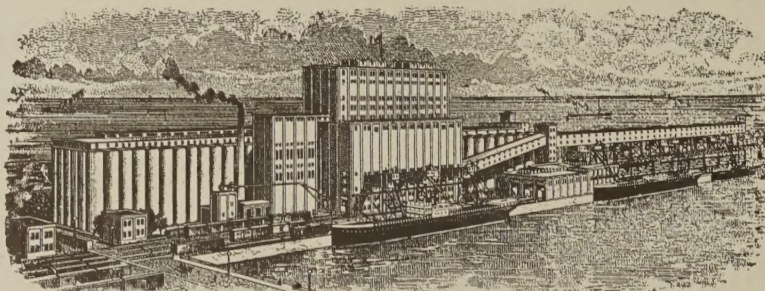
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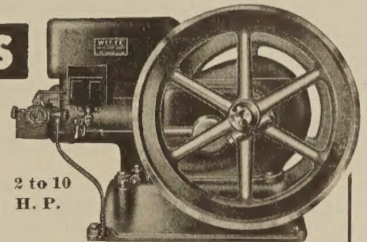
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Ideal portable or stationary power for small mills and elevators. Operates on any refined liquid fuel or natural gas. Easy to start and operate, requires no expert operator. ENCLOSED—protected from sand, dirt and grit. SELF-OILING—no grease cups or lubricators. TIMKEN ROLLER BEARINGS—guaranteed for life. Will furnish cheaper power than electricity or steam, no peak load or stand-by charges. Power costs only when used. Complete WITTE line includes Heavy Duty Engines up to 30 H. P.

2 to 10
H. P.



SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY--CATALOG 55 FREE

WITTE ENGINE WORKS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Modernize on Cups, Too!

While you're rehabilitating your mill and elevators don't forget that matter of new cups. Here's our guarantee: Regardless of what capacity you get from other cups, Superior cups will give you more.

Let Us Prove It!

K.I. Willis Corporation

MOLINE, ILLINOIS
SOLE MAKERS OF

**SUPERIOR ELEVATOR
CUPS**



(Patented)

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

COLORADO—15,000 bu. elevator, grain and livestock business for sale; in heart of corn belt of Eastern Colorado. Chas. A. Kreitman, Kit Carson, Colo.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

OHIO—Elevator completely equipped for sale or lease; situated in good producing territory, Seneca County, Ohio. Address P. O. Box 71, Fostoria, Ohio.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest in the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

ILLINOIS—Elevator, warehouses and stock for sale; handle grain, feed, salt and lumber on Wabash Ry. Bargain. Worden Co-operative Elevator Co., Worden, Ill.

TEXAS—Two elevators for sale, 25,000 and 75,000 bulk grain cap.; large trade territory. For full particulars address G. E. Blewett, Secy. and Treas., Fort Worth, Tex.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

IOWA—20,000 bu. country elevator and residence for sale; also feed, seed, coal and hardware buildings. Excellent opportunity for someone—priced reasonable. Write Brydon Myers, Clarion, Iowa.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

KANSAS—Good 8,000 bu. elevator for sale; equipped with 10-h.p. electric motor; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scale; globe truck dump; one 15-ton Howe wagon scale with type register beam; good large office and 9 good coal and feed bins; good reason for selling. Write 72C12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

SOUTHWEST MINN.—30,000 bu. cribbed metal covered elev. for sale; ample space for annex; only elev. at station with large territory for producing corn, oats, barley. Modern equipment; coal, seeds, feeds. Owner's health necessitates change of occupation. \$4,000 cash will handle. Write 72F3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

MILLS FOR SALE

MISSOURI—An old established flour mill on two railroads 20 mi. from St. Louis; big grain country; for sale or lease with privilege to purchase. Lock Box 35, St. Charles, Mo.

INDIANA—35 bbl. flour and feed mill and five room house for sale or trade. Don't write unless you have money to do business with. F. L. Compton, Williamsburg, Ind.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

SITUATION WANTED

I WANT A JOB—DO U Want Me? Elevator Mgr. Salary, Comm., Working Interest, Lease or Buy Interest. Experienced, O.K. Every Way. Let's get acquainted. W. G. Beal, Wolcott, Ind.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

SOYBEANS—Manchu, Illini, Dunfield, Black-eyebrow, Ebony, Sable, Wilson. Car lots or less. Lee Huey Seed Co., Carthage, Ill.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Memo of Agreement—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is Order Form 83 Special.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation" Special.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

½ TON FEED MIXER for sale. Write 72G3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

DIRECT CONNECTED 20-h.p. hammer mill without blower. Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

HAMMER MILL—30-h.p. size for sale—good as new—late type. Write 72G4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

JAYBEE PORTABLE Feed Grinder for sale; in first class condition throughout. Write us. Jefferson City Prod. Co., Jefferson City, Mo.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

FEED MIXER—In first class condition—used only short time. Write 72G2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CRACKED CORN MACHINE—Ton per hr.—cutter-grader-cleaner. Write 72G1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

Corn crackers and graders, corn cutters, corn meal bolters, corn shellers; cob crushers; horizontal and vertical feed mixers; Gedge Gray mixers; Huhn, Hess and Cutler driers; alfalfa meal bolters; Humphrey elevator; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scales; 2,200 lb. Fairbanks dial scales; Toledo exact weight scale; hopper scales; grain cleaners of all makes; belt and motor driven attrition mills, all sizes; motor and belt driven hammer mills; 25 and 37 h.p. oil engines; motors; pulleys, one magnetic pulley; 2 and 3 pr. high feed rolls, all sizes; 2 Little Wonder Reels. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MOTORS FOR SALE

ELECTRIC MOTORS—Bankrupt stock. Write 72G5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 h.p., 1,200 to 3,600 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

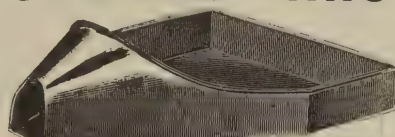
DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

SCALES WANTED

ONE OR TWO 15-TON truck scales wanted; in good condition. Write W. C. Babcock Grain Co., Rensselaer, Ind.

ENGINES FOR SALE

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

SAMPLE PANS

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received. Co., Wayland, Mich.

BUGS WANTED

If weevil, moths or insects of any kind infest your grain or elevator, send us specimens in a box or tube, together with sufficient damp grain or screenings to keep them alive; and we will tell you how to obtain relief. Address Weevil Worms, Box 4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

Hedging by Dealing in Grain Futures

By G. Wright Hoffman, Ph.D.

A subject of much interest to all handlers of grain; not a fragmentary discussion but a presentation of the subject in a comprehensive and scientific manner.

This book, bound in cloth, 141 pages, includes, besides an extensive bibliography, chapters on: The Development of Futures Trading and the Practice of Hedging; The Theory of Hedging; Limitations Affecting Hedging; The Extent of Hedging; Extension of the Principle of Hedging.

This is a valuable book and will be worth to you many times its cost.

Price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 600 original and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet bearing originals may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing.

Printed on bond paper, check bound, in heavy board covers, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. **Order Form 73. 150 pages. Price \$1.25, plus postage.** Weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. _____	_____ 19 _____
Load of _____	
From _____	
To _____	
Price per bu. _____	Gross _____ lbs.
Test _____	Tare _____ lbs.
Man ON—OFF _____	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
	_____ Weigher

Three-Fourths Actual Size)

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed from large clear type on both sides of six cards, size $10\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Order 3275Ex.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.



Judgment
YOU CAN
BANK ON

Your FEED DEALER Has It

IN THIS age of conflicting authorities, on whom can a poultryman rely? Common sense alone will tell you. Ask yourself this question: Who is most interested in my success? The answer will bring you directly to your feed dealer.

His own success depends upon yours, his satisfaction comes from dealing with prospering, satisfied customers. Therefore, he has developed a strong, friendly interest in your prosperity. He is a man you can trust.

Steer clear of flitting, fly-by-night enterprises. They thrive on the single sale and often do not care what happens to the customer. But your dealer is tied to your community just as you are. He needs your repeat sales, which will only come when he has won your confidence by fair treatment and honest values.

Ask his advice. Let him give you sound, practical help in building up an economical, intelligent feeding program. He too is involved in your problems of flock health, production records, and yearly profits.

For example there is reproduced above a copy of a letter from a Kansas subscriber, Mrs. Iva Hoffman. She states that she has always hatched her own baby chicks and that in ten years or so she has not hatched on a farm. The code apply to her?

Yes, the code does. Hoffman. J. A. H. agent of the Code Committee says referring to item F. breeder's provision of chicks from eggs produced on the farm. All hatcheries purchasing hatching eggs or doing custom hatching come under the provisions of this code and are designated as commercial hatcheries. Poultrymen own used code provisions. Another raiser of eggs in the code apply to hatching eggs. To Hann alone the code ever, eggs code hatch code hatch the the eggery. re: si h n s c

**WE TELL THE
WORLD THAT
THIS MAN
HAS OUR**

CONFIDENCE



*In every farm community, Wayne advertisements
prove Wayne's confidence in local dealers.*

THE GIST OF THIS MESSAGE IS THAT WAYNE SUPPORTS ITS DEALERS

THROUGHOUT the country, much of the burden of sound farm feeding practices rests on the shoulders of the local feed dealer. His contact with farmers is closest. He listens to their problems and helps solve their difficulties. He wins their confidence, just as he has won ours.

The confidence Allied Mills feels in its local dealers is expressed where farmers can see it, in leading agricultural magazines. This helps confirm their own opinions and justify their confidence.

Allied Mills has many such direct, helpful services to render Wayne dealers. Would you like to know what some of these other services are, and how they have helped specific dealers build up their territories? Then clip the coupon below and send it in to-day.

ALLIED MILLS, INC.

ADVERTISING DEPT. FORT WAYNE, IND.

MAIL COUPON
TODAY

ALLIED MILLS, Inc.

Advertising Dept., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send me without obligation information concerning Wayne's relations with its dealers.

NAME

ADDRESS

BUSINESS

poultry industry.

The Agricultural Administration has had much regulation of poultry study of the poultry revealed that poultry in 5,000,000 farms as widespread as regulating production.

Then another was suggested. Since such a large percent of the nation's chicks are hatched in commercial hatcheries, whether of commercial or the breeder's, it was concluded that a regulation. For every code contains a provision, the distributor and another that every operator must pay the code compliance certificate.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 11, 1934

THE GREEN BUG and the dust storm has come to the aid of the Crop Killers' Union in the Southwest and the army worm in Nebraska.

EXPORT PRICE RAISING as approved in principle by the Wheat Advisory Commission can hardly be put into effect, since no method of controlling the price could be satisfactory to the divergent interests of the importing countries involved.

GRAIN shippers loading two qualities of grain in the same car inadvertently lay themselves open to the charge of uneven loading, not to say plugging, by failing to mix the grain thoroughly before running into car. Under the rules the inspector has no recourse but to give the entire car the grade of the lowest quality contained.

GOVERNMENT management of our private affairs does not appeal to New England farmers who pay the processing tax on the bags in which they buy feeds or to Iowa feeders who can not buy sealed corn to finish their hogs and cattle. Farmers are not yet convinced of any real benefits from the various programs for reductions in production.

AN EXCISE TAX of 5% will be levied on payrolls of all firms or corporations employing ten or more persons if the Wagner-Lewis bills are enacted into law to accumulate a fund for unemployment insurance. A dole for the won't-works. Employers who are opposed to such confiscation of their property need to communicate with their representatives in Congress quickly and vigorously.

THAT shipping feedstuffs on consignment without a price agreed upon in advance is to be banned by the feed code is an endorsement of the practice in the grain trade of shipping grain to central markets on a bid or to be sold by a grain receiver by sample. The direct selling of hogs and cattle to packers has no counterpart in the grain business, so thoroughly convinced are all shippers of the value of competitive bidding.

THE COUNTRY ELEVATOR code has not yet been formally approved by the A. A. A. and the NRA, but several minor changes in the code suggested by the Washington authorities have been accepted by the code committee of the country elevator ass'ns, and doubtless the code will soon be approved, if not again torn to pieces by the Washington autocrats. When the code is finally approved, we will publish it in its entirety.

SO MANY arbitrary, dictatorial laws are being enacted by state legislatures and Congress for the regulation and limitation of business, we believe it is high time that business men generally make a concerted demand for rigid laws to regulate the lives and activities of our politicians, who seem to feel that they are eminently competent not only to adjust their own halos, but to regulate the rest of mankind in every activity from the cradle to the grave.

DRIVING the speculators out of the grain markets may gratify the farm agitators and the political racketeers, but it will greatly handicap all producers with grain to sell. Without speculator competition for their raw materials, all manufacturers will pursue a hand-to-mouth policy and buy supplies only when needed and at their own price. Without public markets open to all buyers and sellers no one will have any guide to fair values other than their own wishes.

BORROWING money from the Government by farmers and their business organizations is being encouraged by many different Governmental agencies and at rates of interest below what other citizens must pay. While this easy money may help some who are in distress, it is sure to lure many others into much more difficult troubles than now confront them. The agitators seem to have convinced the law makers that easy money will cure all the farmers' ills, but past experience has proved the contrary.

THE FEED MANUFACTURING business is handicapped and encumbered with so many laws, regulations and limitations, the wonder is that anybody would be willing to devote any time to the business. Altho the manufacturer's patience may be completely exhausted, he is compelled to pass his bill for inspections, tags and licenses on to the consumer. When the consumer comes to a clearer understanding of the many unreasonable taxes levied upon his necessities, he will probably demand relief.

WHETHER loans on grain held on the farm are a real benefit to the producer is open to question. No loans have been made on oats, yet that grain has consistently sold at a higher price per pound than corn. Someone should tell the AAA.

THAT PRICES rise on the commodity and stock exchanges just in proportion as the prospect of enactment of drastic government control becomes more remote is significant proof that too much government regulation is destructive to business and prices.

WHILE PREPARATIONS are being made to check the activities of grasshoppers in the spring wheat states, the army worms are overrunning the farms of Banner and Morrill Counties in Nebraska in a most alarming manner. In fact, the sufferers report the worms to be eating everything in their paths. The distribution of a mixture of bran, sawdust and arsenic should assist in checking the spread of this pest, because the worms neither hop, jump or fly.

TYING agricultural exports into a silver bill is a logrolling device of the politicians to gain votes in the Congress for two propositions so devoid of merit that neither alone stands the remotest chance of passage. Creating an export and import bank to handle the shipments of grain, as provided in the latest amendment to the Dies Bills, is highly objectionable as placing the government squarely in the grain business, and that would promote waste, inefficiency and extravagance.

FIXING PRICES in keeping with code provisions have been upheld by some of the courts, we are wondering what will be the attitude of the courts when country elevator operators start fixing the prices for the services they render in marketing the surplus grain products? It will take a number of Supreme Court decisions to establish clearly the rights and responsibilities of the elevator operators, so it will probably be several years before grain dealers generally will know what they can and can not do.

SHARPERS seem to be specializing on Illinois grain dealers just at present, but one subscription solicitor collected money at Covington, O., in February without authority from the publisher and without forwarding his collection. Authorized solicitors generally carry credentials showing that they have authority to represent their employers. Checks made payable to GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS can not be collected by traveling swindlers without false endorsement, which constitutes forgery, a penitentiary offense.

IF THE RED TOP seed pool can fix prices for buying and selling the accumulated surplus of this commodity at a figure which will protect participants against loss on their speculation, then other pool operators will, no doubt, be encouraged to ignore both supply and demand and establish buying and selling prices that suit their own pocket-book. But how about the consumer? Can he be expected to stand for high prices when he knows that the surplus stocks are greatly in excess of the consuming demand? We doubt it!

INTEREST charges on drafts for grain delayed in transit for as much as 30 days were a big item in the shipper's debits when the government ran the railroads, a loss that could be expected to be experienced again if the government took over the railroads. Deterioration in the air mail service since the government, thru the army, took over the air mail shows that government has learned nothing since the railroads were returned to private operation with a deficit of near two billion dollars.

CHINESE bankers are protesting on behalf of their agriculturists against the plans of the silver bloc in the U. S. Congress to raise the price of silver, just for the same reason that American agriculturists object to the dearness of gold. The Chinese farmers obtain more for their products when silver is cheap, just as American farmers could pay off the mortgage if gold was cheap. Dear silver will plunge the interior of China and India into the depths of economic misery.

SO MUCH opposition has been registered in the public press to Governmental interference with the marketing of farm products and the levying of taxes on sales of farm products, that it seems very likely that the burdensome tax of five cents per hundred dollars on sales of grain for future delivery will soon be reduced to one cent, or abolished as it should be. Anyone who is courageous enough to buy grain for future delivery in the face of all the Governmental interference and regulation, should be given a pension, not a tax.

THE GOVERNMENT'S campaign for reducing acreage of wheat and corn has stimulated a more active interest in high grade seed than for many years past. Farmers are anxious to avoid wasting their remaining acreage on poor quality seed, consequently, are conducting germination tests and willingly paying a premium for heavy seed of good variety. Country elevator men as a rule are helping growers to obtain better seed and thereby insuring a larger volume of grain receipts for their elevator next fall. The grain buyers of one county in Minnesota are combining in an active campaign for fewer and more desirable varieties by conducting growing tests where all interested can watch the results.

FEED MANUFACTURERS who have been sued for injuries resulting to livestock from tramp iron unintentionally admitted to their products, will find some consolation in the fact that the widely advertised lawsuit long pending in the courts of Alabama has now been appealed to the Supreme Court. The plaintiff, who claimed his business was damaged by the finding of a mouse in a sack of flour manufactured by an Illinois miller, was not able to prove that more than one sack of flour was so adulterated. Any court would readily appreciate that no miller would intentionally permit mice to be mixed in his flour, because it would be sure to destroy the demand for his flour. A single mouse does not establish either the intent or the practice, and one single accident of this character might have happened long after the flour left the mill. But the bringing of the suit against the manufacturer will help to encourage greater caution on the part of all manufacturers of food products.

THE GOVERNMENT program for control of wheat prices and marketing in France has completely broken down. Farmers are delivering wheat to bootleggers at prices other than those specified in the law, since the growers see no moral turpitude in selling what is theirs at a price satisfactory to themselves altho ruinous to dealers and millers who last year filled their elevators with wheat bought at the government price. Unfortunately our own legislators will not profit by this lesson that government obstruction of the natural course of marketing always is followed by harmful repercussions elsewhere.

Arbitrary Change in Grade Rules

In view of the chorus of objections voiced at the hearings on proposed changes in the Federal grain standards the trade is surprised that the Department of Agriculture should have adopted the changes, hardly any of which were endorsed by grain handlers and very few by millers.

The real interest in grading is that of the commercial handlers. Grain is not graded when it leaves the farm, but only after it has been purchased by a dealer, yet the Department saw fit to ignore the expressed desire of the dealers that there be no change in the rules for grading their property.

The old system of grading had grown up to satisfy the needs of different states and exchanges operating independently. A grain grades congress was held under the auspices of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, and the Department of Agriculture adopted the grade designations and standardized the practices that had been handed down by the state and grain exchange inspection departments to meet the needs of commercial handlers of grain.

No changes have been made in handling of processing practices since that time, warranting a wholesale cancellation of the old rules. In fact the leading corn and oat milling interest told the chief of the Grain Division at the Chicago hearing "The farmer will not get the benefit. We feel that the present grades should be left undisturbed."

When the hearings were held alternative proposals for changes were offered, and the trade did not know what the Department intended to adopt. Now that the changes have been promulgated in concrete form it is not too late to conduct a referendum on the changes for each grain separately. In this referendum the merchandisers' opinions should have first consideration, those of the warehousemen second, processors third and producers last.

If buyers do not like the new standards and are forced nevertheless to bid on them their recourse is to shade the price to the country shipper who in turn must penalize the grower, altho the ostensible purpose of federal grading is to reflect more of the value back to the producer. Dissatisfied buyers and sellers can always turn to the sample market where each lot of grain is sold on its merits regardless of the official grading.

Instead of promulgating the standards in detail immediately on Mar. 31 the Department waited until Apr. 3 and then instead of detailing the grades put forth a press release containing a mass of propaganda defending the changes, evidently anticipating objections.

Fallacies in Commodity Exchange Control

"Be sure you are right and then go ahead" was the sound slogan of a patriot that seems to be disregarded by the experimenters at Washington. A careful examination of the conditions surrounding the commodity market would prove to the lawmakers that they were wrong in pushing legislation for control of the grain market traders.

The premise that the public demands that speculation be drastically curtailed is erroneous. There may have been some support for curtailment of speculation during the debacle of last July, a crash that was due not to speculation but to the sudden imposition of the processing tax on wheat. That same public has forgotten its woes of last summer. Curtailment of speculation now would not bring back the money lost at that time; and another such smash in the wheat market is unlikely, as there is no prospect of imposition of an additional processing tax to depress still lower the price paid by millers for wheat.

Founders of our government wisely divided its functions into the legislative, judicial and executive. What would be thought of a judge who attempted to dictate what law should be enacted or enforced, or of a congressman who told the court not to enforce a certain law? Yet the executive, upon a false premise, now tells the rubber stamp congressmen the public wants a law that will curtail speculation, in other words, destroy the liquidity of the futures markets.

Congressmen having the interests of the great mass of the people at heart should study this proposal to destroy the commodity markets and consign it to the same limbo where went the Virginia furniture factory and the St. Lawrence waterway.

WORK is not Man's Punishment---
it is his Reward and his Strength,
his Glory and his Pleasure.

GEORGE SAND

Professional Short Interest Stabilizes the Market

In the spring and early summer of 1933 the short position in the commodity markets was abandoned by the professional speculators, fearing inflation and dollar debasement, and buyers for the rise forced the price of the May deliveries of corn and oats to 82 and 56¾ cents respectively on July 17.

There followed an abrupt fall in prices; and an official inquiry by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture disclosed that there was no great short interest at the time of the drop in prices. In other words, the fall was not engineered by a "bear raid," the stock phrase of the anti-futures agitator.

Now in the face of the greatest shortage in the production of feed grains for 20 years prices have been falling until corn and oats sold recently at 47½ and 31¾ cents for the same May delivery, a drop of 35 cents and 25 cents respectively.

The bull speculators who are now liquidating have the grain bought from elevator men who have the grain in their warehouses and will not buy grain offered by the bulls unless to improve their carrying charges by a corresponding sale of a more distant future. Had professional short sellers been on the opposite side of the market they would now be taking all offers in evening up short sales for the May delivery, and giving the market the needed support now absent.

Five-Cent Tax on Futures Harmful

The federal tax of 5 cents per \$100 of valuation upon future contracts made on exchanges has been in effect long enough to demonstrate the baneful effect of this severe penalty on traders.

Innumerable participants in the futures markets, both scalpers and outside investors, have been driven out of the market. Inevitably this has operated to destroy the fluidity of the commodity markets. The absence of those who were willing to trade in and out on a small fractional difference in prices during the day reacts against those coming into the pits with hedging transactions for the account of shippers, exporters, commission merchants and millers indirectly representing the producers and the consumers.

When wider price changes have replaced the 1/16th's and 1/8th's the cost must fall on the farmer. Those scalpers who have quit the pits do not pay the tax, and those who remain do so only because they will trade only at a greater concession at the expense of the producer. Since the tax was increased from 1 cent to 5 cents no trades are made at a fluctuation of 1/16 cents in the Chicago future market, while in Winnipeg, where traders are not penalized by the tax, transactions continue on the very narrow profit margin of 1/16 cent.

The revenue to the government from this tax is very small, being entirely subordinate to its harmful effect on the commodity markets. For every \$1,000 in tax this destructive effect on the farmer's market must undoubtedly be costing the producers \$100,000 or more. In the interest of the whole people this tax should be abolished.

The Grain Exchange Code

No revolutionary changes in the method of trading in futures are made by the grain exchange code.

Elevator and mill employes are not affected by the limitation of hours or the minimum wages set for employes of members of the exchanges.

Aside from a few customers granted special privileges many customers already have been depositing cash or securities equal to the 10 per cent required under the code for such trades as are held open over night.

One effect of the margin requirement will be to cut down the transactions of members and non-members who have been trading with less than 10 per cent margin and who are not in position to increase their margin.

Another effect is that customers will finance members of the clearing house in sums far above the requirement of clearing house rules, especially when trades of customers on the long and short sides of the market offset one another.

One source of gratification is the naming of the seven members of the code authority by the Grain Com'te on National Affairs, making the exchanges self-governing, as the two members named by the A.A.A. and N.R.A. have no vote, but are merely observers.

Actual policing of exchange transaction will be continued as before by the respective business conduct com'tes, whose duties are prescribed by the code and who will employ a supervisor with a corps of accountants, the supervisor being responsible only to the com'te.

The requirement in the exchange code that responsible customers will not be permitted to trade without putting up 10 per cent margin is a throw-back to the dark ages before credit became the powerful instrument that it is today.

When a responsible customer has margined his trade down to the closing price of the day, plus whatever margin the commission merchant is required to have on its own open trades over night, that should be enough.

Of course, if the purpose of the cast-iron 10 per cent rule is to cut down and ruin the business of the traders on the Board of Trade, why not increase it to the 60 per cent that the brain trusters demand of stock market traders?

APPROXIMATELY \$40,000,000 for crop production loans when the Government is spending a billion and more in bonuses to farmers who reduce their production seems decidedly inconsistent.

The whole theory of the NRA of increasing wages and shortening hours to hasten recovery is wrong, says W. W. Atterbury, pres. of the Pennsylvania R. R. Sales are seldom increased by advancing costs and prices.

The NRA has ordered wholesalers of groceries to mark up prices 2 per cent over cost, and that retail grocers mark up 6 per cent over cost, effective Mar. 31. Evidently the politicians propose to run business without regard for the wishes of the owners who must foot the bills.

Ottawa, Ont.—A bill has been drafted to give the Dominion government power to buy and sell, and regulate the marketing of any natural product, as well as to regulate the spreads between prices. The autocrats of the world seldom get sufficient grant of power to satisfy for long their grasping ambition.

Written Contracts Advisable

Plaintiff C. C. Tawzer hauled wheat to the elevator at Minneola, Kan., of Jas. McAdam and G. B. Rooney, defendants, who made an advance payment of 60 cents per bushel, taking the wheat on option, the balance payable whenever Tawzer elected to close the option and settle, or not later than May 31.

Tawzer claimed he was to be paid the door price on whatever day he chose to sell, and later he notified R. E. Kirk, manager of the elevator, that he would settle on the basis of the market at the door Apr. 28 and Feb. 15. The defense was that the wheat was taken on option, but a jury on Jan. 27, 1934, held the sale was on door price, Tawzer's notification to Manager Kirk being sufficient notice to the owners of the elevator.

The outcome of this suit, which has been in the court twice since the delivery of the grain in 1927, should warn dealers that when the custom is to settle on door price at any time desired by the seller, any departure from this custom should be evidenced by a definite contract in writing.—Supreme Court of Kansas. 28 Pac. (2d) 741.

Not Guilty of Conversion When Custom Sanctions Shipment

The U. S. Strader Grain Co., of Miami, Roberts County, Tex., in 1930 operated elevators at Panhandle and White Deer in Carson County, where wheat was taken into store, as a warehouseman at a charge of 1½c per bushel per month.

On Nov. 4, 1930, the elevators of the U. S. Strader Grain Co., were sold under foreclosure of mortgage.

The elevator at Panhandle had a capacity of 20,000 bus. and the house at White Deer, 9,000 bus., so that the company shipped wheat daily, in the aggregate 206,000 bus., to the Henderson Grain Co., Mullen-Brackett Grain Co. and Bewley Mills.

O. P. Russ and other owners of 106,000 bus. of wheat brot suit against the U. S. Strader Grain Co. and the buyers for alleged conversion of the wheat and for damages at 72 cents per bushel.

Deciding in favor of defendants Nov. 1, 1933, the Commission of Appeals of Texas, said:

The several lots of wheat were delivered in Carson County where the Strader Grain Co. had two small elevators, but a great deal more wheat was delivered than they would hold, and these appellees and their assignors knew that the Strader Grain Co. was shipping this wheat out of Carson County practically as fast as it went into its elevators. In this connection it was shown that large quantities of wheat delivered to Strader Grain Co. never even went into the elevators, but was loaded direct in the freight cars when it was delivered. Also the undisputed record shows that several times as much wheat was delivered to Strader Grain Co. in Carson County under the same circumstances as this by other parties as was delivered by appellees and their assignors. The wheat delivered to Strader Grain Co. was not intended to be kept separate so that each person's wheat could be identified, but all wheat delivered to such company, whether by appellees and their assignors or other parties, was handled in the above manner.

Finally, we are of the opinion that the statement we have made does not establish a conversion of the wheat here involved in Carson County even as against the Strader Grain Co. This is evident because while the wheat was delivered to the Strader Grain Co. in Carson County, the uncontroverted evidence shows that such company had very limited facilities for storage in such county and that the wheat was shipped out of Carson County as fast as it was received. All this was known and impliedly consented to by appellees and their assignors at the time the wheat was stored.—64 S. W. Rep. (2d) 347.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Storing Under the Code?

Grain & Feed Journals: We understand that under grain dealers' code, storage of grain for other persons is not permitted unless the elevator is qualified to store grain "under (1) the United States Warehouse Act, or (2) the warehouse or grain storage laws, if any, of such member's state."

What are the above "qualifications" and the necessary steps required to become qualified?—M. Funk & Son, Kernan, Ill.

Ans.: As the Illinois Statutes do not require country elevators storing grain for others to be licensed this clause in the Code requires licensing under the U. S. Warehouse Act.

The U. S. Warehouse Act requires the warehouseman to file a bond equal to 5 cents per bushel, but not less than \$5,000, and to have assets of not less than \$5,000. Application for license must be made to the Sec'y of Agriculture for which the fee is \$10. Warehouse receipts must be issued in the form prescribed, and the stock on hand must equal in grade and quantity the outstanding receipts. Numerous minor regulations are published in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 127, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

Does Sales Tax Apply on Seeds?

Grain & Feed Journals: The sales tax does not apply on feeds sold to a farmer for the production of animals or animal products for resale.

Does the same rule hold good on farm seeds? Or does the farmer have to pay the sales tax on all farm seeds purchased for whatever purpose.—P. C. Allen, Farmers Elevator Co., Manteno, Ill.

Ans.: Sec. 37 of the retail sales tax law, paragraph (c) reads: "Retail sale" or "sale at re-

tail" means the sale to a consumer or to any person for any purpose, other than for processing or for resale of tangible personal property."

Agricultural seeds are consumed when they are sown and do not form a part of the crop, and therefore their sale is taxable. The State Department of Finance has so decided in Ruling No. 60 quoting the paragraph (c). The dealer pays the tax on his sales of seeds and charges it up to the buyer, who may be a farmer or any other consumer.

Effect of 5-cents Tax on Futures

If legislators at Washington and the great mass of farmers indirectly concerned in the futures market knew what the 5 cents per \$100 of valuation tax on transactions was doing to destroy the market for grain this burdensome levy would not be tolerated for a day.

Wm. C. Wheelock, sec'y of the Futures Ass'n, of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, has analyzed the effect of the tax in the following:

Picture the hazard imposed by this tax upon a trader whose usual commitment, in and out, is a round lot of 5,000 bushels of wheat at current price: Brief example No. 1—He buys 5,000 September wheat, being offered in the pit at 100¼. He later sells the wheat out at 100¼, which gives him a gross profit of \$6.25. Take out his clearing charges of \$1.25, plus his tax of \$2.55 and his profit becomes net \$2.45. However, his experience has demonstrated that to make a living he must "guess" right more than half of the time—in itself, quite an achievement.

Now consider example No. 2 when a wrong market estimate forces a loss of ¼ cent on the 5,000 bushels. The loss on the trade of \$6.25 is augmented by \$1.25 clearing charges, plus \$2.55 tax, establishing a total loss of \$10.05!

How long can such a "heads-I-win-tails-you-lose" process continue? The original tax of 1 cent per \$100 (one-fifth the present exaction) was severe enough, but resulted, viz.: Example 1—Net profit \$4.45. Example 2—Net loss, \$8.05. The in-and-out trader was then still left a chance for a nominal living income by constant exercise of his wits and quick judgment. Now he is discouraged, disheartened, and fearful of taking usual chances on fluctuations. His withdrawal from the market has definitely removed an element of vital necessity to its steadiness of movement.

A bill to create a farmers and consumers corporation with \$100,000,000 of government capital has been introduced by Rep. Sinclair of North Dakota, to help farmers sell products.

O. R. Sickert Heads Milwaukee Exchange

O. R. Sickert, of Deutsch & Sickert Co., was elected pres. of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at the Apr. 2 elections.

Mr. Sickert has been connected with the Deutsch & Sickert Co. since 1900, when he bore an active part in organizing it. To this company his entire attention had been given ever since.

Before that he was a railroad man, soliciting freight for the Star Union Line and the Pennsylvania railroad for nine years.

Mr. Sickert has been an active com'ite man and director of the Milwaukee exchange for a number of years, where he gained the experience which has led him to the highest office within the powers of the organization. He is well-known to the grain and feed trade.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

May 8, 9. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill., Jefferson Hotel.

May 14-17. National Fire Protection Ass'n, Atlantic City, N. J., including Dust Explosion Hazards and the Fumigation Hazards Com'ites' code reports.

May 14, 19. National Fire Protection Ass'n's Annual Conference, including Dust Explosion Com'ite's Code Hearing, Fumigation Regulations, and Fire Protection Com'ites, Atlantic City, N. J.

May 15-16. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Broadview Hotel, Wichita, Kan.

May 31, June 1. The American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Inc., French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 6, 7. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbus, O.

June 8-11. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Sherman Hotel, Chicago. (Bring family.)

June 12, 13, 14—National Scalemen's Ass'n at Sherman Hotel, Chicago.

June 15, 16. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Walla Walla, Wash.

June 21, 22, 23. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

June 26, 27, 28. American Seed Trade Ass'n, at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

July 23, 24, 25. National Hay Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Grading by Mechanical Sieving

In grading malting barley it is desirable to determine the percentage of small sized kernels, an excessive number of which are not permissible, and in working on this separation the Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics found it practicable to use a small power-driven sieve instead of the hand sieves hitherto prescribed in the rules for grading.

It developed that the same machine could be improved to combine in one all dockage testing and all sieving for foreign material. An experimental machine was constructed at the Minneapolis office and worked so well that five additional machines have been built for use at Chicago and other offices of the Grain Division. After additional tests of the new machine have been made it is expected that specifications as to the sieves, blast fan and riddles will be prepared as a standard for the production of an unlimited number of the machines for use in other than the laboratories of the federal grain supervision.

A frame like that of a small fanning mill supports a flywheel, a ¼-h.p. electric motor, blast fan, a riddle and two screens.

The grain first travels up over a riddle three-fourths the length of the present riddles. As the wheat is kicked off the riddle it passes thru the blast of air which blows out light material. This always increases the test wheat weight per bushel slightly. For other grain the air blast can be shut off. Next the grain passes over two counterbalanced side shake sieves suspended by spring steel strips and driven by eccentrics. These two sieves eliminate the hand sieving hitherto necessary in grain inspection offices. Cracked wheat going thru the top sieve goes back over the lower sieve, reclaiming as much of the cracked wheat as possible to go back into dockage, the smaller kernels counting as dockage, while the larger pieces go into the wheat.



O. R. Sickert, Milwaukee, Pres. Grain & Stock Exchange

Factors Influencing Corn Prices

By NAT C. MURRAY, Chicago, Ill., before the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants

The beginning of a corn crop season is regarded as Nov. 1. Corn prices usually make their season lows in November or December and high in the following August. In the ten years 1921-31 the average farm price in December was 71.3 cents and August 87.6 cents, a spread of 16.3 cents.

This seasonal price range of corn is greater than other grains, owing to the large amount of moisture in new corn. A bushel of 56 pounds having 23% moisture, the amount allowed in No. 6 grade, has 43.12 pounds of dry matter, whereas a bushel of 56 pounds having 14% moisture, the amount allowed in No. 1 grade, has 48.16 pounds of dry matter, or about 11.5% more dry matter.

Moisture content, therefore, is an important factor effecting differences in prices of various grades—a difference of around 10%.

Production and Price.—Altho change in the size of the corn crop has a dominant influence upon change of price, adjustment to changed supply from one crop season to another is usually gradual rather than sudden. A comparison of corn prices month by month with the size of the corn crop, shows that, in the long run, there is a closer relation between production and price in the following April than any other month. Over a period of 47 years—1867-1914, the relation of corn production to Chicago monthly prices was as follows: 100 representing perfect relation: Price in September of the crop year—31; October—40; November—41; December—72; January—76; February—79; March—80; April—85; May—68; June—82; July—78; August—44; September—20; October—13. That is, the correlation of corn production and price in the following April was—.85 and the other months as indicated. Probably previous to April old factors become less and less influential, whereas after April new factors, as prospects for the new crop become more and more influential.

Visible Stocks as a Market Factor.—Some years ago I correlated the visible stocks of corn with prevailing prices, month by month, for the fifteen years before the war, and found the following interesting relation: In the winter months relatively high visible stocks were associated with high prices, low visible stocks with low prices; on the other hand, in the summer months the relation was the reverse, namely, large visible stocks were associated with low prices, small visible stocks were associated with high prices. From September to February the correlation was positive, the maximum .471 being in January; and from May to August inclusive the correlation was negative, the maximum—.819 occurring in July. I have not made the same examination for years since the war.

A comparison of commercial visible stocks of corn January 1 of each of the past twelve years, with the price of May futures on Jan. 1 and May 1, shows that in 3 out of 4 years of largest visible stocks, the price advanced from January to May; whereas in 3 out of 4 years of smallest visible the price declined from Jan. 1 to May 1. It would seem that large visible stocks early in the season may be indicative of advancing rather than declining trend of prices.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin giving the volume of trading in future contracts for corn for eight complete years. We divided these eight years into two groups, the one having the four years of heaviest trading, and the second the four years of lightest trading, and found that in the four years of heaviest trading the average price of corn to farmers was 87.7 cents, and in the four years of lightest trading 72 cents. In the four years of heaviest trading the value of the crop to the producers, according to government figures averaged \$2,342,000,000 and in the four years of light trading \$2,095,000,000. It should be observed that the higher prices were not necessarily due to speculation, but rather that prospects of higher prices due to short production stimulated speculation.

Influence of Wheat Fluctuations.—Trading in future contracts has an important effect upon the day by day and month by month trend of corn prices within a crop season. If one will compare the trend of prices of May corn future contracts with the trend of prices of May wheat future contracts, he will be struck by the similarity of the day by day price movements of the two grains. In 76% of the trading days the price of wheat and corn move in the same direction, the frequency ranging from 67.7% of the trading days in May to 8.8% in December. This is based upon the daily trading for nine years, 1921-1929. Wheat seems to dominate this trend.

Seasonal Trend of Corn Prices.—Shepard of the Iowa Experiment Station observes that after big crops the price of corn usually rises more than it does after small crops. After small crops, he says, the price may not rise

enough to pay for the cost of storing. He advises farmers to store corn after a big or average crop, but not after a crop of 95% of average size or smaller. This rule, he says, worked 21 times in 23 years. This finding seems to fit with the observation that trading in futures contracts is usually heaviest when crops are small, and thus early in the season discounts the required economy necessary to make a short crop last throughout the season. Sarle has observed that the seasonal rise in price is greater when the southern states have a short crop than when they have a large crop.

Shepard states that the relationship between fluctuations in the size of the corn crop and the farm purchasing power Dec. 1 for the period 1886 to 1905 was 1 to 1.5. That is, a crop 10% larger than average resulted in a purchasing power 15% lower than average. Several years ago I correlated the Chicago April price and crop production for 32 years, eliminating the war years, and eliminating trends, and found a change of 10% in production was accompanied by a change of only about 12% in price; that is, the price fluctuations were only slightly greater than production fluctuations. On the basis of the averages of the past ten years, a change of 25,000,000 bushels in supply was associated with a change of about ¾ cents per bushel in price, other factors remaining the same.

Summarizing, we observe that price is the resultant of two pairs, instead of one pair, of basic factors, namely, corn supply and demand, and money supply and demand. The money pair has accounted for one-third or more of yearly changes of corn prices in recent years. Traders in corn futures have been fairly successful in interpreting the factors relating to supply and demand for corn but have not made full allowance for changes in the value of the dollar.

The demand factor is the more constant and supply the more variable, in the ratio of about 1 to 5, in regard to yearly changes. Price changes are slightly wider than supply changes—a reduction of 10% in production tends to increase the price level about 12 to 15%, assuming other factors remaining unchanged.

Prices tend to adjust themselves gradually to changed conditions of supply, prices in April showing on the average a closer relation to production than prices in other months; before April old crop factors have a hang-over influence gradually decreasing and after April new crop conditions become more and more influential on price.

Higher Prices with Heavy Trading.—Price



Nat C. Murray, Chicago, Ill.

levels are higher in seasons when the volume of trading in future contracts is heavy, than in seasons when the volume of such trading is light. Short crops often stimulate speculative buying early in the crop season, resulting in smaller seasonal advance in seasons when production is large.

If I were to weigh the relative importance of the main causes of yearly changes in corn prices I would rate them about as follows: change in total production, 35%; change in money values, 35%; change in demand, 10%; all other causes, such as location of supplies, over or under speculation, carry over, etc., 20%. Sometimes these factors pull more or less in the same direction, and at other times in opposite directions, which present varied and nice problems for price forecasters.

The A.A.A. plan to reduce production was strongly opposed in resolutions adopted recently by the American Ass'n of Creamery Butter Manufacturers.

Applications for 643,000 loans totaling \$2,712,000,000 have been received by the F. C. A. In refinancing distressed farm mortgages the F. C. A. will use the \$2,000,000,000 government guaranteed bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

Oppose Proposed Changes in Grades

The conclusions of the committee on uniform grades of the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Ass'n in the matter of revising federal grain standards as proposed in miscellaneous publication No. 173 United States Department of Agriculture.

The Committee, appointed to consider the proposed Revised Federal Grain Standards, carried on an extensive investigation through correspondence with the grain trade in every market and section of the country and brought the subject before many State Grain Dealers' organizations as well as shippers, merchandisers and producers.

The subject was approached in an open-minded manner and members attended various meetings of the grain trade which had been arranged for and addressed by Messrs. E. C. Parker, W. P. Carroll and others of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, with the thought of favoring any parts of the proposals if they should provide improvement in the present system of inspection.

After careful consideration of the entire matter, the Committee is convinced that the proposed changes offered by the Government would work undue hardship on the farmers and the country grain men through its rigid application on the higher grade qualities and it would, furthermore, create increasing discounts on lower grades.

Our investigation compels the opinion that the present standards and system of grading and inspection is better than the proposed changes, both for the producers, the grain dealers and the consumers.

In our files we have resolutions from grain dealers' associations, farmers' elevator associations, terminal market organizations and millers' associations protesting against any change in grading standards as they exist today. These resolutions are available upon request.

The Committee wishes to express its thanks and appreciation for the manner in which the representatives of the Agriculture Department conducted the hearings before the farmers and the trade. We believe that the grain trade realizes the fair attitude of the Agricultural Department. We hope, in turn, that the Agricultural Department accepts our decision and will give our recommendations favorable consideration.

The Uniform grades committee:
 Mr. James M. Rogers Mr. W. A. Hottensen
 Mr. Douglas W. King Mr. S. L. Rice
 Mr. E. H. Sexauer Mr. R. H. Brundage
 Mr. A. L. Riedel Mr. M. L. Vehon
 Mr. O. H. Ulring Mr. Sterling Nelson
 Mr. Chas. G. Robinson

LEW HILL, Chairman.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Pacific Coast Dumping in the Southeast

Grain & Feed Journals: An alarming situation is resulting from the dumping of hard white wheat from the Pacific Northwest in southern and southeastern states, at prices with which our soft wheat shippers and flour mills cannot successfully compete.

Unless something can be done to stop this practice, it will mean the loss of the normal outlet for our Indiana wheat, reduce the price of wheat to our producers, and bring our prices down to a parity with those of the Pacific Coast.

The Pacific Coast wheat is brought thru the Panama Canal to Atlantic ports, or taken by government barge up the Mississippi river to interior points, where it is milled and blended and sold at much lower prices than is possible when Indiana wheat or flour is shipped to the same southern points.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Ignoring Grain Producers and Handlers

Grain & Feed Journals: Announcement by the Secretary of Agriculture Wallace of new and revised grain Standards to be effective July 2nd, is one of the most dictatorial and tyrannical measures advanced in recent years.

The Dept. of Agri. held hearings in Fort Worth Dec. 16, 1933, with public hearings held later in the following places: Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Seattle, Wash.; Chicago, Ill.; Portland, Ore.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Minneapolis, Minn.; San Francisco, Calif.; Ames, Iowa; Buffalo, N. Y., and New York City.

These meetings were attended by the farmers and producers, country elevator and terminal elevator operators, flour millers and commission men, and were presided over by Mr. W. P. Carroll of the Department. It is public knowledge that the resolutions and opinions expressed in these hearings were unanimously opposed to any changes in the present grain standards, excepting perhaps as pertaining to the standards for Milo and Kafir or grain sorghums in the southwestern states and proposed changes for Barley in the northwestern states; and how Secretary Wallace could assume the authority to make all the changes in view of the unanimous opposition is beyond comprehension.

Oral testimony, resolutions and statements characterized the general opposition of all interests against the revisions, which were proclaimed unnecessary and disruptive, and would only result in penalties on grain which would cost producers large sums annually in heavy discounts.

The general tenor of the testimony emphasized that the tightening of the wheat grades would penalize the farmer and increase his discounts. The grain standards committee of the Southwestern Millers' League filed a brief stating that it is opposed in general to any changes in the present grain grading standards, as they refer to hard winter wheat.

The new grades involving changes in almost every grade factor would mean that those handling grain, as well as the producers of grain, would have to go through the same trouble they experienced 15 years ago. It would be a very long time before the grain inspection departments, the farmers and interior shippers, flour millers and terminal elevator operators would learn the proper interpretation of the new fed-

eral standards; whereas the present grain standards are a matter of common knowledge and all the changes are sure to result in much confusion, and it is believed by all interests that the present standards are just, equitable and entirely satisfactory in every respect.

Petitions should be drawn to persuade Congress and the Department of Agriculture to maintain the present standards.—G. E. Blewett, Sec'y, Texas Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Fort Worth, Tex.

A Tax on Cod Liver Oil

Grain & Feed Journals: It has just come to our attention that the Senate Finance Com'te 1934 Revenue Bill provides for an excise tax of 3c per lb. (22½ cents per gallon) on "imported fish oils" in which category are included cod liver oil, halibut liver oil and cod oil. The Revenue Bill has already been approved in Com'te and it will shortly come up for vote in the Senate.

Obviously, such a tax will work a great hardship and will be exceedingly detrimental to the welfare of infants and children, who, because of the greatly increased cost of cod liver oil, will, of necessity, be deprived of what is now recognized as one of the most essential food supplements for the growing child. Certainly this is placing the burden on those who are least able to bear it.

Furthermore, since cod liver oil is now almost a universal ingredient of poultry feeds, such an inequitable tax upon it will increase the cost of feeds to the farmer and is bound to place farm products, such as eggs and poultry, almost in the luxury class. This will further advance agricultural difficulties and impede the industrial recovery of the farmer to whom the Federal Government is endeavoring to lend every possible assistance.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that the detrimental effect of this tax be called to the attention of Congressmen without delay, lest the tax be passed as a matter of routine without mature consideration. Speed is of the utmost importance.—W. H. Berg, Pres., Health Products Corp., Newark, N. J.



E. A. Fields, Sioux City, Ia., Deceased

Service Counts

Grain & Feed Journals: Trucks have not hurt us as they have some others because we offer better service than they can offer and also dependable weights. Conditions are much better here than they were a year ago, and we had a nice business last year.—Lewis A. Davis, mgr., Liberty Marketing Co., Liberty, Mo.

Exchange Code a Cast-Iron Manacle

The business conduct com'te of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce has made the following ruling under the new code:

A member cannot extend credit to a responsible customer.

A corporate member of the Chamber of Commerce must demand the same margins from an officer of the corporation.

A commission house cannot execute speculative future orders for country shippers who are in debt to the commission house at the time, even tho the country shipper has more than enough grain in his elevator to liquidate the indebtedness, and even tho the country shipper has not used his entire line of credit.

A commission house cannot execute ANY speculative orders for futures from customers who at the time are indebted to the commission house.

Our wiseacres at Washington should outlaw all business done on credit—be done with it.

Flour mills of Canada ground 4,887,102 bus. of wheat during February, against 3,744,957 bus. during February, 1933, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Death Comes to E. A. Fields

To a cataract impaired vision that caused his failure to notice that a pilot light on a gas heater in the bath room of his home had gone out, was attributed the death of E. A. Fields, 64, loved and respected member and director of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, and prominent middle west grain commission merchant.

He was discovered by Mrs. Fields, crumpled on the floor of the bath room, when she returned to the house about 9:30 p. m. Apr. 4. She dragged him from the gas-filled room and called help. The inhalator squad of the fire department worked earnestly for 45 minutes in an effort to revive him, before three called doctors pronounced him dead.

Mr. Fields spent a long and honorable career in the grain business. Born at Rochelle, Ill., Sept. 21, 1869, where he spent his boyhood, he moved to Akron, Ia., when 23, where he entered the grain and milling business.

Some years later he moved to Sioux City, Ia., where he began operation of the Akron Milling Co. in 1906. His interest in ass'n and exchange affairs brought him the presidency of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, and many com'te and board positions. He was a director at the time of his death.

Elected pres. of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, Apr. 13, 1912, Mr. Fields served the Iowa trade well in that capacity two years. He served on a number of ass'n com'tes during his many years of membership and active ass'n support.

Six years ago he entered the grain commission business with J. S. Eales, operating as Fields Grain & Feed Co. In this he was active until a few months ago when ill health forced him to slow up.

For a time Mr. Fields was in politics, serving as a member of the Iowa legislature. He was a charter member and served as the first pres. of the Sioux City Plan Commission.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Pearl T. Fields; a daughter, and two grand children. Countless friends in the trade feel deeply the loss of his unselfish interest and earnestly sympathize with the bereaved.

Winter Wheat Prospects Improve

Chicago, Ill., April 3.—The condition of the United States winter wheat crop on Apr. 1 was about 76.8% of normal, which compares with 59.4 on Apr. 1 last year, a record low, and an average of 79.0 for the ten years preceding last year. The crop entered the winter season with a low condition, and has emerged the winter season with a higher rating than on last Dec. 1, notwithstanding constant complaints of dry weather during the winter. It should be observed that the wheat plant during its dormant state, or even when young in growth, does not require much moisture. The real test of the effect of deficiency of subsoil moisture which prevails over most of the winter wheat area will show up in the next 30 or 60 days, when rapid growth will draw heavily on available supply of moisture.

Average Abandonment.—Preliminary estimates of probable abandonment indicates a total of 12.8%, which, applied to the government estimate of 41,002,000 acres sown, would indicate an abandonment of 5,256,000 acres, leaving 35,746,000 for harvest. For last year's crop, the acres planted according to the government was 42,692,000 and the harvested acreage 28,420,000, the abandonment being 14,272,000 or 33.4%. The average abandonment for the ten years preceding last year was 13.1%.

Forecast.—We interpret the condition as suggesting a crop of about 520,000,000 bus., which is 12.7 bus. per acre on the basis of planted acres, or about 14.5 bus. on the acreage estimated for harvest. On Apr. 1 last year our similar interpretation of the condition then was 376,000,000 bus., the final outturn being 351,000,000 bus. The average production for the five years previous to last year was 612,000,000 bus. —Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Flaxseed Prospects Disappointing

Minneapolis, Minn., March 31.—The Government's estimate of flax sowings in the U. S. for this year, amounting to 1,559,000 acres, has produced considerable anxiety among the various members of the linseed oil industry in this country. It is the consensus of opinion that from a consumption point of view the acreage should be at least 2,500,000. However, it is doubtful whether enough seed flax could be found to plant such an acreage. Two hopeful signs this week were, first, the signature by President Roosevelt of the Agricultural Bill carrying an appropriation of some \$2,300,000 to fight grasshoppers and, second, a general, though moderate snowfall throughout Minnesota and in the two Dakotas.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Exports by the Northwest Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n, which was organized Oct. 20, have amounted to 19,575,000 bus. as wheat and 3,780,000 bus. as flour, to Apr. 5, as reported by Frank A. Theis, chief of the wheat processing section of the AAA. Shipments have moved to 40 foreign destinations.

The Dominion government would lose not more than \$13,000,000 if the wheat holdings by the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers were suddenly liquidated, Premier Bennett told the House of Commons Mar. 27. He believed it unwise to make public details of the wheat transactions. Endorsing and supporting the Wheat Pool racket of the farm agitators is proving very expensive.

Pop Corn Supplies Exceed Demand

Little more than half as much pop corn was produced in 1933 as in 1932; but current supplies are burdensome, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports, because there is much less demand than a few years ago. The bureau estimates that approximately 23,500,000 pounds of pop corn was produced last year in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, compared with about 42,500,000 pounds in 1932 and 36,000,000 pounds in 1931.

The decrease in the 1933 crop is attributed mainly to the greatly reduced acreage, but the hot, dry weather of midsummer cut down yields considerably. In general, the quality of the crop was good, and if the corn has been properly stored it should retain its popping quality.

Acreage of the varieties, South American and Jap Hulless, was much larger than that of White Rice, which was the most popular variety years ago. Most growers fortunate enough to find buyers have received \$1.00 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds for 1933-crop pop corn in the ear, the higher price being paid for the South American.

Because of the unsatisfactory demand and ample stocks, dealers have been reluctant to bid on many of the lots of pop corn offered by growers, and some of these lots have been ground for feed.

Green Bug Damage Feared

Stillwater, Okla.—Weather such as prevailed recently not only encourages increase in the green bug but retards the development of natural enemies.

An alarming increase in the pest is reported by C. F. Stiles, extension entomologist at Oklahoma A. and M. College. He says that if weather remains cool there undoubtedly will be considerable crop damage.

The bug is related to the common plant louse and has increased in great numbers during the last ten days particularly in counties where wheat is an important crop.

The green bug is found every winter south from Kansas to Texas, but does no damage in the absence of weather favorable to its propagation. When conditions are right its destruction is appalling. The bug is 1/16 inch in length. Six green bugs, a group so small as to be hardly visible, would multiply so rapidly that at the end of three weeks the offspring would fill a large silo. Within 36 days after birth each individual reproduces 56 bugs, reproduction beginning a week after birth.

Washington Tax Upon Business

The Tax Commission at Olympia, Wash., has agreed subject to further interpretation, to the following basis of returns under the state's new "Tax Upon Business Activities":

Report as wholesale all feed and feed grain sales in sack or larger lots.

Report as retail all sales of feed and feed grain in broken sack lots, and all retail sales of miscellaneous farm supplies and livestock remedies; except binder twine, sacks and baling wire, which classify as wholesale sales.

Cleaning, smutting, washing or sacking of wheat and other grains is not manufacturing.

Rolling, grinding, cracking and mixing of grains and concentrates is manufacturing.

The manufacturing tax allows the sale at wholesale without additional tax, but where manufactured commodity is sold at retail both manufacturing and retail taxes must be paid.

Charges for custom grinding, mixing, cleaning, etc., delivery charges, personal service charges, are not taxable.

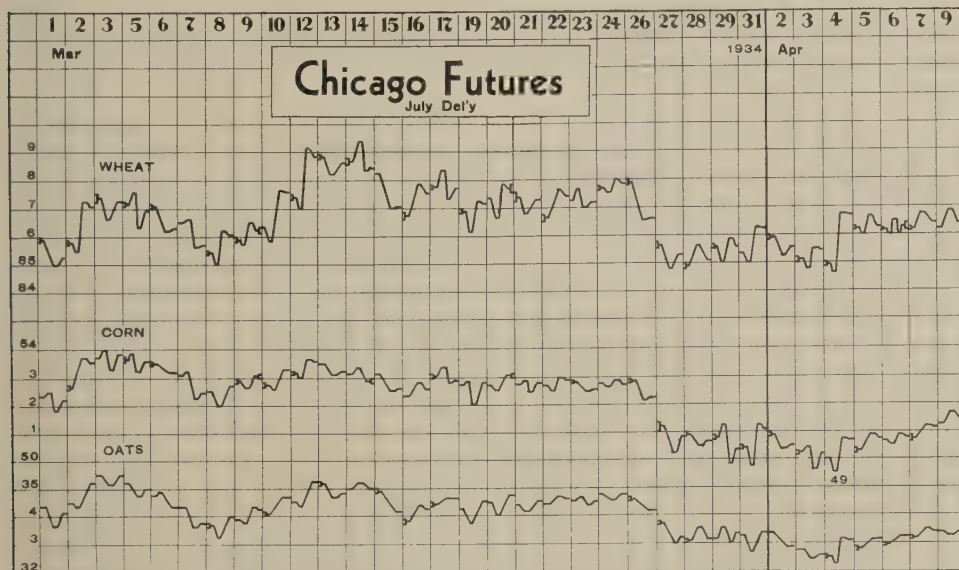
As a general rule the tax attaches whenever a broker, agent or dealer acts as a principal in the transaction.

The manufacturing tax applies on all goods manufactured in Washington, whether sold interstate or intrastate. No tax applies on sales made outside of the state, nor on export business. Sales to state or federal governments are exempt.

Exports of Breadstuffs

Exports of breadstuffs for February, compared with February, 1933; and for the 2 months ending February, compared with 1933, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in bus.:

	February 1934	February 1933	2 mos. ending Feb. 1934	2 mos. ending Feb. 1933
Wheat	2,666,854	728,522	5,533,895	2,521,024
Corn	215,628	553,494	343,012	671,251
Oats	7,144	366,982	25,881	478,632
Rye	10	1,110	10	1,110
Barley	502,341	262,809	1,014,927	1,241,320
Buckwheat	6,331	52	9,999	52
Wheat flour				
bbls.	291,929	307,957	654,183	631,539



Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	High and low of option	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 31	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 8	Apr. 9	Apr. 10
Chicago*	94½	70½	85	85½	86½	85½	85½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Winnipeg*	71½	62½	68½	68½	69½	69	69	68½	68½	68½	68½	67½	67½
Liverpool*			65½	66			65½	64½	65½	65½	65½	64½	64½
Kansas City	88½	63	77½	78	78½	78	79	78½	78½	79½	78½	79½	79½
Minneapolis	92½	75½	82½	82½	83½	83	82½	83½	83½	83½	83½	84½	84½
Duluth, durum	88½	74½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	85½	85½	85½	85½	86½	86½
Milwaukee			85½	85½	86½	85½	85½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Chicago	58½	46	50½	50½	51	50½	50½	50½	50½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Kansas City	52½	45½	47½	46½	47½	46½	46½	46½	47	47½	47½	47½	47½
Milwaukee			50½	50½	51	50½	50½	50½	50½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Chicago	40½	27½	33½	33½	33½	32½	32½	33	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Winnipeg	38½	32½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35	34½	34½	34½	34½
Minneapolis	35½	29½	30½	30½	30½	30	29½	30½	30	30½	30½	30½	30½
Milwaukee			33½	33½	33½	33	32½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Chicago	70	52½	59½	59½	60½	61½	61	60½	60½	61½	63	62½	62½
Minneapolis	62½	56½	57½	57½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58	58½	60½	59½	60
Winnipeg	44½	36½	48½	48½	48½	49½	49½	49½	48½	49	49½	48½	49½
Duluth	63	57½	57½	57½	58	59½	60	60	60½	61½	61½	61½	61
Chicago	51½	40½	41½	41½	41½	41½	40½	41½	40½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Winnipeg	44½	36½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41	40½	40½	40½	40½
Milwaukee			46½	46½	46½	45½	45	44½	44	44½	44½	44½	44½
Chicago	54½	44	46	46	45	45	44½	44½	44	44½	44½	44½	44½

*Wheat price in gold cents Apr. 9; Chicago, 51; Winnipeg, 40½; Liverpool, 41½.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Casey, Ill., Apr. 4.—Our wheat acreage is small, but about normal. So far it is in good condition. Very little corn and oats produced here.—Arnold & Co.

Clifton, Kan., Apr. 5.—Wheat acreage 90% of last year; condition 85% of normal. Oats acreage normal. Corn acreage 92% of normal.—Wyman-Smith Grain Co.

Liberty, Mo., Apr. 2.—Needing moisture badly; if it doesn't rain soon blue grass will suffer, and that means no seed.—Liberty Marketing Co., Lewis A. Davis, Mgr.

Canada, Kan., Apr. 5.—Condition of wheat is 80%. About 5% has been plowed up. The acreage to be sown to oats is normal; to corn, 85% of normal.—Siebert Bros.

Worthington, Ind., Apr. 4.—Wheat acreage is 15% above a year ago, and its condition is better. No indication at present that any of it will be plowed up.—Worthington Grain Co.

Greenfield, Okla., Apr. 6.—Condition growing wheat 90%; compared with last year, acreage 125%; oats acreage about same as last year.—Farmers Grain & Supply Co., F. E. Greenfield.

Warren, Ind., Apr. 4.—Wheat acreage and condition is about the same as last year. It is too early to know what to expect on corn or oats.—G. W. Lightfoot, mgr. Farmers Exchange.

Kalispell, Mont., Mar. 28.—Winter wheat acreage about 85% of last year's; has come thru winter in fine shape. No oats sown yet, but will be about normal. Soil conditions are good.—T. C. Hand.

Okeana, O., Mar. 31.—About the same acreage of wheat seeded. Wheat appears to be in fair average condition. None to be plowed up. About 75% seeded to oats. About 20% reduction in corn.—Morgan Township Elvtr. Co.

Bushton, Ill., Apr. 4.—Wheat acreage is normal and the crop is looking fine. About 50% of the oats are in the ground, and the acreage will be increased by at least 15%. Corn acreage will be reduced 15% or more.—Wyeth Elevator.

Granite, Okla., Apr. 6.—The wheat crop is about 15% less than last year. Wheat is good stand and looking fair but needing rain. Oats (about 25% more planted than last year) are up and looking fair but need rain soon.—E. Hester.

Clafin, Kan., April 5.—Acreage about 15% below normal; condition we believe is around 85%; if needed moisture is obtained regularly enough should produce at least average crop. About normal acreage sown to oats.—Clafin Flour Mills.

Wheatfield, Ind., Apr. 4.—The present acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest is about 65% of last year. The condition of the plant is 95% of normal. Oats acreage will be 100%. Corn will be reduced 15% of last year.—Est. Geo O. Stembel.

New Underwood, S. D., Apr. 5.—While the seeding of wheat has progressed rapidly it was halted by recent rains and snows which were very welcome. Moisture up to this time for this year measures 2.14.—Rapid River Milling Co., Hans Forest, Mgr.

Floydada, Tex., Apr. 1.—The acreage was cut about 10% and the condition is normal now, but we do not have any under ground moisture, therefore will have to depend upon rain to make a crop. Do not raise any oats or corn here.—Boothe Mill & Elvtr.

Omaha, Neb., Apr. 2.—On a recent trip to western Nebraska, as far west as Ogallala and Venango, I found the wheat there in excellent condition, and with favorable weather from now on there will be plenty of wheat for the elevators to handle. Present prospects are better than they have been for several years, even better than in the spring of 1931, which was excellent.—H. M. L.

Evansville, Ind., Apr. 7.—Growing wheat in southern Indiana, southern Illinois and west Kentucky is looking good, although rain is badly needed in some sections. Many of the farmers in the tri-state section have their ground prepared for corn planting.—W. B. C.

Atlanta, Kan., Mar. 27.—Not much wheat in this locality, looking very poor; subsoil driest I ever saw it. About three-fourths as much oats as usual—some of it froze. There will be less corn planted here and more sorghum this year. Farmers are about all broke.—C. H. Peterson.

Haskins, O., Mar. 28.—The acreage of wheat is about the same as last year, and believe will have an average crop. Do not think the weather has done much damage and do not know of any that has to be plowed up. No oats sown yet. Some spring wheat sown.—Haskins Farmers Grain Co., by Clyde E. Pepple.

Cedar Vale, Kan.—Wheat is in good condition. Only about 1% has been plowed up, on account of Hessian fly damage in the early sowings of last fall. Oats are being planted on the plowed up areas. Kansas has just been blessed with the best general rain we've had in months.—Cedar Vale Co-op. Co.

Clay Center, Kan., Apr. 6.—Wheat acreage 12% under last year; looks like 3% abandonment; think 70% condition on balance of crop. We have had about one-half of normal moisture to date, small showers, none over .20, and a few skiffs of snow, none over 2 in.; Subsoil moisture is bad; rain badly needed.—J. W. Pinkerton.

Centerview, Kan., Apr. 5.—This crop about 80% of last year; 50% will be plowed up. Oats crop negligible. Corn and row crop will be larger than last year because about 75% of our wheat has blown out. We won't have over 10% of a wheat crop this year. It is dry and only showers of one-quarter inch.—J. W. King, with Bailey Grain Co.

Clyde, Kan., April 5.—Wheat crop here about 75% of a normal crop. Acreage down about 5% from last year. Prospects good; but moisture in subsoil limited and way below normal. With copious rains crop should be equal to or better than a year ago. All depends upon the weather. Oats 80% sown. Too early for corn.—Clyde Milling & Elevator Co.

Charleston, Ill., Apr. 4.—Condition of winter wheat is 90% normal in this county, a slight increase in acreage over last year. No appreciable amount will be plowed up. Oats acreage will be a little short of last year. Corn acreage will be reduced close to 20%, as most of the farmers have signed up with the corn-hog program.—Charleston Elevator Co.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 7.—Wheat looks fine, showers and good growing weather have made a big improvement in the general appearance of wheat fields. All comments as to the condition of the crop have been very favorable to date. Field work was in progress in most places during the week, although in some fields the soil was too wet. Oats seeding is about 50% completed.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Muskogee, Okla., Mar. 28.—Acreage in wheat about the same as a year ago; condition good; very little loss. Probably 5% increase in oat acreage. All sown and getting good stand. Corn will probably be reduced 5%. Cotton will be reduced materially. We have a good supply of moisture; nearly 17 inches fell at Muskogee from Sept. 1, 1933, to Mar. 1, 1934; since Mar. 1 have had about the amount we needed; no heavy rains but frequent showers.—Bouldin-Thornton Grain Co.

Chicago, Apr. 2.—Condition of winter wheat is 75.8% of normal compared with 74.3 in December, 59.4 in April last year. The decline from our March condition is less than half the average decline from March 1 to April 1. Probable abandonment of winter wheat is 14.4%, or slightly over the 1923-32 average officially reported May 1 of 12.1 and the 1923-32 actual (final) of 12.6. The estimated probable production of winter wheat on the above basis of condition and abandonment is 494,000,000 bus.; compared with the official December estimate of 435,000,000. The 1933 crop was 351,000,000 bus. and the 1927-31 average 632,000,000. The condition of rye is reported at 64.6% of normal, the lowest April condition in over 50 years. The 1933 April condition of 72.5 was the previous record low.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 4.—Spring wheat seeding has begun in some northern areas, some oats have been sown, and also there was some plowing done, practically all of this work on uplands. Spring work generally was delayed by wet surface. Winter grains, meadows and pastures continued to improve with favorable surface moisture. The condition of those crops is variable, mostly fair, with the fields greenening except in the extreme north.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Montrose, Colo., Apr. 3.—With an early season, much of the planting of spring wheat has been done. Today a four-inch snow lies on the ground which will be very beneficial. Early indications point toward the non-signers more than offsetting reduction of the signers to wheat acreage reduction. Most of the land taken out of production will be marginal and not planted to anything. As not enough corn is raised here, acreage will continue to be increased lessening the carlot demand from the cornbelt.—Montrose Flour Milling Co.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 2.—The condition of the new winter wheat crop is reported at 73.8%, a trifle lower than it was last December, and with three exceptions, the lowest condition at this date in the past sixteen years. On the basis of the acreage sown this suggests a crop possibility of something under 500 million bus. The crop is starting very poorly in centers of large production, with a moisture deficiency of alarming proportions over wide areas. To insure even moderate yields the crop must enjoy a season of exceptionally favorable weather experience.—B. W. Snow, Statistician Bartlett Frazier Co.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 6.—Our later returns from the winter wheat belt indicate a crop of 499,325,000 bus. confirming our estimate of Mar. 21 of approximately 500,000,000 bus. The rainfall over most of the winter wheat belt has been sufficient to give enough surface moisture to maintain a good condition thus far. Reports from some sections tell of considerable green bug infestation. Present indications point to around 15% abandonment in acreage planted to winter wheat. We estimate the wheat stocks on farms as of Apr. 1st to be 84,847,000 bus., or 16.1% of the crop, compared with 182,935,000 bus last year and 169,990,000 bus. in 1932.—E. H. Miller, statistician, Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 2.—Recent moisture in the southwest has furnished some relief to the subsoil in the Panhandle area and some additional supply of surface moisture over wide areas. Nevertheless, the crop in starting spring growth faces a serious subsoil moisture deficiency, which will, if not tempered by more than normal moisture from here on, cause deterioration of the crop beginning about May 10th-15th. In general, moisture deficiency in the spring wheat belt is worse than last year at seeding time. Producers have frequently expressed the opinion that unless the outlook is more auspicious in the near future, they shall be unwilling to risk seed and labor to no purpose.—H. C. Donovan, statistician Thomson & McKinnon.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 5.—Altho varying somewhat as to the severity of the apparent damage, reports reaching the trade state that the winter wheat crop in Ohio and parts of Indiana has been damaged by the severe weather which occurred in January and February of this year. A trip thru this territory during the Easter holidays showed that the stand of wheat varies considerably. Late planting, especially seeding of corn ground, resulted in a rather poor stand which, when first observed, seemed rather severely damaged. Examination of fields of this character as well as those having a much heavier growth revealed that the plants, tho very brown, have not been destroyed. Recent snows have aided materially in supplying much needed moisture, and a satisfactory condition and growth are apparent. No doubt, the lack of subsoil moisture has been instrumental in limiting the damage resulting from excessive periods of low temperatures. Being dry, the soil did not heave as would have occurred had sufficient or excessive moisture content been present when subjected to zero temperatures. Surviving as they have the rigors of cold weather, in the absence of normal moisture, the wheat plants in this area are in a dangerous position. Moisture and ideal weather are needed during the next month if the plants are to fully recover from the injuries received during the winter months.—C. M. Fritz.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Cedar Vale, Kan., Apr. 5.—All the old wheat has been sold.—Cedar Vale Co-operative Co.

Kalispell, Mont., Mar. 28.—Grain in farmers' hands about 150,000 to 200,000 bus.—T. C. Hand.

Claffin, Kan., Apr. 5.—Very small amount of wheat remains on farms.—Claffin Flour Mills.

Floydada, Tex., Apr. 1.—About 2% of the last wheat crop remains in farmers' hands.—Boothe Mill & Elvtr.

Casey, Ill., Apr. 4.—Very little corn or oats left in this territory and all available will be used.—Arnold & Co.

Canada, Kan., Apr. 5.—Twenty-five per cent of the wheat, 10% of the corn, and no oats remain in farmers' hands.—Siebert Bros.

Worthington, Ind., Apr. 4.—About 30% of the corn, 10% of the wheat and no oats remain in the farmers' hands.—Worthington Grain Co.

Granite, Okla., Apr. 6.—Not much grain of any kind on farms, except bundle stuff.—E. Hester.

Clyde, Kan., Apr. 5.—Only a small amount of oats and 40% of the corn back on farms.—Clyde Milling & Elevator Co.

Clifton, Kan., Apr. 5.—In farmers hands: 20% of the corn, 20% of the oats and 10% of the wheat.—Wyman-Smith Grain Co.

Wheatfield, Ind., Apr. 4.—Grain on farms: Wheat none, corn 20%, oats 10%.—Est. Geo. O. Stembel.

Greenfield, Okla., Apr. 6.—Wheat left in farmers' hands 5%.—Farmers Grain & Supply Co., F. E. Greenfield.

Clay Center, Kan., Apr. 6.—About 8% of crop in farmers hands. Corn and oats are scarce. We are paying our farmers within 2 cents of Kansas City bids for corn.—J. W. Pinkerton.

Liberty, Mo., Apr. 2.—Not much corn for sale here. I find corn scarce and hard to buy even north of here in the corn belt. Not as many cattle on feed here as usual; I would say about 50%.—Liberty Marketing Co., Lewis A. Davis, Mgr.

Charleston, Ill., Apr. 4.—Practically no oats are in growers' hands, due to a very light crop last year. Not more than 10% of the corn has left the hands of growers, as the crop was light and the feeders are using what is available.—Charleston Elevator Co.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 2.—Estimated supplies Apr. 1 are on farms, 100,000,000 bus.; in country mills and elevators, 75,000,000 bus.; visible supply, 92,000,000 bus.; merchant mills and elevators, 100,000,000 bus.; in transit, 10,000,000 bus.; milled ahead of consumption, 20,000,000 bus.; total, 397,000,000 bus. wheat. Deducting an estimated disappearance by July 1 of 157,000,000

leaves a carryover July 1 of 240,000,000, against 387,000,000 bus. on July 1, 1933.—H. C. Donovan, statistician Thomson & McKinnon.

85 Drought Counties Designated for Optional Wheat Planting

Designation of 85 counties in 7 States as areas where the minimum planting requirement of wheat adjustment contracts may be waived for this season because of extremely unfavorable planting conditions, was announced Apr. 4 by the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The waivers would apply to certain areas in counties in Colorado, Kansas, Texas, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Oregon. The wheat contract calls for a minimum planting of 54 per cent of the farmer's average past acreage.

In these areas, where it is evident that planting a crop would be a waste of effort, the minimum requirements may be waived and producers receive adjustment payments, subject to the terms of the waiver. Officials point out that such a procedure is preferable to requiring plantings that cannot mature. More counties are expected to be designated later.

Small Wheat Carryover

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 2.—Farm stocks of wheat are placed at 15.2% of the crop on April 1, or a total of 80,020,000 bus. This is 103 million bus. less than was so held last year, and marks the passing of the abnormal farm holdings that have burdened the trade in recent years. Taken in connection with a decrease of some 40 million bus. in the commercial visible, this report makes it clear that our carry-over of old wheat at the end of the present crop year will probably be the smallest since 1928, if we may assume a very moderate shrinkage in country mill and elevator stocks.

Farm stocks of corn are estimated at 714 million bus. or 400 million less than last year, which is approximately the difference between

the size of the supply for the two seasons. This would indicate practically the same farm consumption as for the preceding year, which suggests doubt as to the sufficiency of the estimate when sealed corn is taken into consideration.

Farm stocks of oats are reported at 198 million bus. or 27.4% of the crop. This shows a consumption some 200 million less on the farm than last year.—B. W. Snow, statistician Bartlett Frazier Co.

Canadian Grain Supply

The visible supply of Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Mar. 30 was reported by R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician, as 223,982,594 bus., compared with a revised figure of 224,781,418 bus. for the previous week, and 225,529,220 bus. for the corresponding week in 1933. For the first time in this crop year the visible wheat stocks have fallen below those of the same date of the previous year.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 5,655,616 bus., of which 1,526,513 bus. were in store in Buffalo, 1,013,917 at New York and 2,778,000 at Albany, N. Y. This compares with 5,992,493 bus. on the same date last year, of which 4,733,820 bus. were located at Buffalo, 151,412 at New York and 370,317 at Boston.

United States wheat in Canada was shown as 2,228,643 bus., compared with 6,402,564 bus. last year.

Stocks in store at the country, private and mill, Head of the Lakes, Victoria, Prince Rupert, Churchill, Vancouver and New Westminster for the week ending Mar. 30, compared with the same week last year, respectively, were as follows: Wheat, 197,575,664 bus. and 201,114,189 bus.; oats, 15,508,919 and 10,468,888; barley, 10,173,675 and 5,861,362; flaxseed, 562,199 and 1,344,952; rye, 3,073,794 and 2,980,167; total, 226,894,251 bus. and 221,769,558 bus.

Interest rates have been reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent on merchandising loans to farmers' co-operative ass'ns. The rate on facility loans to co-operatives remains at 4½ per cent, according to a recent announcement by the F. C. A. Other citizens may go to the private banks for loans.

Barley Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1933, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	4,522	313	.....	.....
Chicago	908,000	346,000	272,000	94,000
Cincinnati	3,200	1,600	.....	.....
Duluth	73,878	74,935	64,052	2,864
Ft. William	169,617	332,963	81,312	8,494
Ft. Worth	3,200	1,600	4,800	16,000
Indianapolis	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	49,600	20,800	30,400	12,800
Los Angeles	158,400	134,400	.....	.....
Milwaukee	1,116,250	251,370	403,675	234,500
Minneapolis	977,230	1,503,720	534,830	.....
New York	1,700	3,400	.....	.....
Omaha	43,200	4,800	25,600	6,400
Philadelphia	3,996	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	51,381	30,900	64,131	.....
St. Joseph	.....	1,750	22,750	.....
St. Louis	104,000	92,800	19,000	14,400
San Francisco	465,833	782,958	.....	782,500
Seattle	11,200	9,600	.....	.....
Superior	29,078	33,425	.....	.....
Toledo	6,000	4,800	1,580	.....

Oats Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during March compared with March, 1933, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	137,745	40,114	.....	.....
Boston	47,200	23,800	.....	.....
Chicago	969,000	1,129,000	1,348,000	1,004,000
Cincinnati	192,000	210,000	168,000	206,000
Duluth	9,704	31,787	10,963	.....
Ft. William	406,191	912,428	566,665	155,662
Ft. Worth	22,000	44,000	64,000	108,000
Hutchinson	8,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	624,000	1,090,000	764,000	1,206,000
Kansas City	102,000	172,000	238,000	106,000
Los Angeles	24,000	22,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	110,740	86,640	381,900	214,700
Minneapolis	319,480	621,340	1,272,830	285,230
New Orleans	57,002	91,930	44,601	101,079
New York	104,133	159,800	.....	.....
Omaha	24,000	150,000	426,000	74,000
Philadelphia	63,022	46,335	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	240,724	104,133	290,497	12,708
St. Joseph	204,000	328,000	84,000	90,000
St. Louis	474,000	476,400	411,000	616,600
San Francisco	11,562	2,500	.....	.....
Seattle	84,000	16,000	.....	.....
Superior	9,713	8,898	.....	15,012
Toledo	139,400	350,550	225,350	409,750
Wichita	1,500	1,500	.....	3,000

Corn Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during March compared with March, 1933, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	114,087	50,436	.....	.....
Boston	2,450	725	.....	.....
Chicago	4,308,000	3,519,000	1,850,000	739,000
Cincinnati	282,000	229,500	130,500	186,000
Duluth	336,015	159,781	546	.....
Ft. William	.....	.....	1,611	.....
Ft. Worth	114,000	43,500	69,000	18,000
Hutchinson	3,000	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,868,000	1,149,000	1,021,500	1,362,000
Kansas City	1,417,500	645,000	1,215,000	417,000
Los Angeles	351,000	384,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	726,950	280,235	209,300	367,900
Minneapolis	996,120	339,040	701,270	195,410
New Orleans	114,400	506,006	92,729	473,255
New York	10,500	6,000	38,000	23,000
Omaha	613,200	425,600	1,505,000	317,800
Philadelphia	9,662	3,300	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	30,613	66,864	1,429	.....
St. Joseph	688,500	382,500	873,000	339,000
St. Louis	1,413,000	1,081,300	881,100	774,700
San Francisco	14,286	14,286	.....	.....
Seattle	51,800	65,800	.....	.....
Superior	303,027	58,278	.....	4,421
Toledo	102,500	150,000	66,965	148,715
Wichita	100,100	18,200	54,600	2,600

Wheat Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during March compared with March, 1933, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	201,693	3,320	.....	.....
Boston	25,217	11,986	593,554	263,639
Chicago	405,000	341,000	628,000	1,202,000
Cincinnati	132,800	203,200	281,600	427,200
Duluth	945,744	1,896,148	517,195	582,247
Ft. William	3,323,985	7,742,067	66,158	45,080
Ft. Worth	135,800	305,200	264,600	452,200
Hutchinson	669,200	959,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	196,000	168,000	81,000	193,000
Kansas City	3,064,800	3,552,000	2,214,475	2,317,765
Los Angeles	302,400	315,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	20,020	6,520	40,600	155,400
Minneapolis	2,676,160	4,513,500	2,785,140	2,184,700
New Orleans	7,195	4,200	18,625	24,256
New York	223,476	73,400	1,529,000	1,472,000
Omaha	758,400	448,000	1,150,800	814,800
Philadelphia	16,624	15,000	221,306	41,727
Portland, Ore.	3,502,589	767,130	3,066,759	493,738
St. Joseph	329,600	240,000	790,400	840,000
St. Louis	1,145,200	1,179,800	912,100	1,161,700
San Francisco	205,000	350,000	.....	.....
Seattle	1,467,200	504,000	.....	.....
Superior	738,060	1,077,058	293,620	539,570
Toledo	327,600	422,800	528,782	193,570
Wichita	364,500	501,000	522,000	849,000

The Santa Fe Elevator at Chicago

The burning of the wood working house of the Santa Fe Elevator on the south branch of the Chicago River, Dec. 23, 1932, following a dust explosion, left standing a valuable asset in the form of 35 circular and 24 interstice concrete bins providing storage room for 1,100,000 bus., to utilize which the A., T. & S. F. R. Co. has had constructed a new reinforced concrete head house, fourteen additional concrete tanks and new conveyor galleries.

Besides excellent rail connections the location permits the receipt and shipment of grain by lake and canal, so that a marine leg was included in the new construction. A facility not found in the old house is an up-to-date car dumper which facilitates and expedites the receipt of grain by rail.

THE HEAD HOUSE of reinforced concrete is 56 ft., 6 ins. by 33 ft., 3 ins., and rises 193 ft., 5 ins. above base of boot. In the basement, which is 14 ft. high, are the boots of the four elevator legs, of which one is for receiving, two for shipping and one twin leg for cleaner and clipper. Besides a 20-in. belt conveyor pulled by a 5-h.p. motor, four belts enter the basement, three being 42-inch from the reconstructed annex, and one 48-inch belt from the car dumper. This dumper belt has a rise of about 20 ft. in 105 ft. run, and discharges to receiving or to shipping leg; it also receives grain from the receiving pit under track besides head house.

In the first or working story of head house are a No. 11 warehouse separator and three No. 10 oat clippers. Above are 17 rectangular bins 76 ft. deep, with a total capacity of 75,000 bus. On the bin floor, are two 42-inch conveyor belts extending out over the new concrete tanks.

On the scale floor are three 2,500-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scales with full capacity beams, weighmaster's office, and the head of the twin clipper and cleaner leg and the 50-h.p. motor operating it.

On the garner floor are three 3,000-bu. garners, with space reserved for a fourth. On the top floor are the control room, the heads of three elevator legs, each driven by a 150-h.p. motor running 1,200 r.p.m. Each leg is ventilated thru the roof.

The elevating capacity of each of the large legs is 25,000 bus. per hour, the belts having two rows of large buffalo buckets, staggered. The casing of the leg serving clipper and cleaner contains two belts. All leg casings are of steel. The four legs are driven by electric motors thru herringbone speed reducers. The equipment includes an electric manlift and ticket elevator. Three car loading spouts from the distributing floor reach cars on two tracks.

THE NEW 700,000 bus. storage annex is 192 by 56 ft., 6 in., and 114 ft. high above basement slab, comprising 14 circular tanks, with 6 interstice and two pocket bins. The 7 bins of each row adjoin those of parallel row, but are spaced apart in their row. The inside diameter of the cylindrical bins is 27 ft., 4 ins., with walls 7 ins. thick. In the basement are three 42-in. belt conveyors, pulled by 25-h.p. electric motors, extending full length of basement under head house and new storage tanks. These three belts not only receive grain from the bins above them, but from the five 36-in. shipping belts bringing grain from the old storage annex. These five short basement belts in turn receive grain from five long belts under the old annex. Each set of two belts is driven by a 40-h.p. motor, one belt by its head pulley as is customary and the other by its tail pulley.

In the Texas over the new annex are two 42-in. belt conveyors pulled by 30-h.p. motors to carry grain from head house to the new storage or to discharge upon either of two 42-inch belts extending into the old annex. The upper half of three tanks of new storage annex are used as shipping bins, each having a large dock for loading lake vessels. The lower half

of each shipping bin is hoppers and used for storage.

THE MARINE TOWER, for unloading canal barges or lake steamships, is of the boom and crosshead type, with an elevating capacity of 12,000 bus. per hour.

The dust collecting system is very complete. Dust suction heads are located at all belt discharges and floor sweeps on every floor. The dust is conveyed to old dust house to be sacked or shipped in bulk. Accumulations of fine dust likely to become explosive is prevented by providing ventilation for all legs, all bins, scales and garners. All lamps are inclosed in vapor proof globes. Electric motors are totally inclosed, and starters are of the explosion proof type.

The electrically operated manlift, which extends from first floor to top floor of cupola is under push button control. It will carry two men.

Ample drier facilities are provided by a large drier house located between the head-house and the power-house. This contains two Hess steam driers each of 600 bus. per hour capacity.

Between the old and the new storage annexes are four tracks, with cross switches at convenient points. The track nearest the head

house serves the hand unloading pit, and the one nearest the old annex passes thru the car dumper shed.

A SPECIAL TRACK SHED adjacent houses a Link Belt car dumper of the latest improved type, capable of dumping box cars of all makes and capacities. Its frame is of structural steel covered with rustproof metal. A power car puller hauls loaded cars to platform of dumper. As soon as car is spotted it is clamped and held against endwise movement by two steel carriages which engage the car's couplers and center car on the dumper platform. These carriages are moved and held by steel screws so arranged as to disappear into pits in the ends of the dumper and not interfere with movement of car onto or off platform.

The platform supporting the track is pivoted on the main cradle and so arranged as to be tipped sidewise to an angle of 15 degrees. This structural steel cradle is so mounted on cast steel rollers arranged in tandem at each corner as to facilitate tipping car endwise to an angle of 40 degrees.

As soon as the car door on the side next the controls is opened, the grain door opener is brot into contact with the grain doors, spikes in its frame holding doors securely. As car is tipped laterally door posts are forced free from grain door and grain rushes out in great volume and drops into hoppers below. The car is then tipped endwise and altho much of the grain



The Improved Car Dumper of the Santa Fe Elevator at Chicago [See facing page]

drops out the open doorway, some runs to the low end of car. A strong aluminum baffle plate about three feet high is now placed diagonally across floor of car so as to deflect grain out doorway when end of car still containing some grain is raised to its high point and behold the car is empty. As soon as the car has again been brot to a horizontal position, the door opener is withdrawn, the grain doors drop to the floor, the end clamps run into their pits and the next loaded car bumps the empty on its way down the gravity track. The job is so easy and completed so quickly the old time operator rubs his eyes in amazement and declares it can not be done. But operation has been repeated over and over again at the rate of eight cars an hour without weariness to men or machine and none needs to use a dust protector. No shovels or brooms are used or needed. Under the receiving pit of track shed is a 48-in. conveyor belt running parallel with the railroad tracks. This belt in turn discharges onto a second 48-in. belt running at right angles to it and under the tracks into the basement of the head house, where it delivers grain to either a receiving or a shipping leg.

The Webster-Weller Mfg. Co. supplied the machinery, elevator heads, boots, buckets and trippers; Fairbanks, Morse & Co., the scales and synchronous motors for the elevator head drives; the Link-Belt Co., a great many silent and roller chain drives and power transmission services thruout the elevator, among these being 16 belt conveyor drives using silent chain and ranging from 40 down to 5 h.p., a 75-h.p. car puller drive, 3 cleaner and clipper drives of 60 h.p., one 16-h.p. cleaner drive, and two leg

hoist drives of 25 h.p. For the marine leg alone the Link-Belt Co. furnished first reduction: 25-h.p. Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive; 30" centers; 1160 to 193½ r.p.m.; 19-T pinion; 114-T wheel ¾"x4" "Middle Guide" Silent Chain, complete with oil-tight casing. Second reduction: 25-h.p. Link-Belt Silverlink Roller Chain; 48" centers; 193½ r.p.m.; 15-T pinion; 80-T wheel; 1½" pitch RC-120 Silverlink Roller Chain, complete with oil-tight casing. The Weller Metal Products Co., supplied the spouting, leg casings and manhole frames and covers.

The head house and new storage were designed and erected by the John S. Metcalf Co. for the railroad company. The plant is leased and operated by the Stratton Grain Co. Martin Schultz has been Superintendent of the elevator for seven years.

Mills numbering 695 ground 34,683,509 bus. of wheat in February, against 32,066,906 bus. in February, 1933.

As bankers, we are as insistent on the carrying of price insurance in the form of a hedge as we are in the maintenance of insurance against fire or other possible losses. Thru insurance, the banker's loan on grain is protected against fire, explosion and other occurrences; through careful supervision, whether by custodian receipts, warehouse receipts, or whatever procedure the country or terminal elevator follows, the banker has protection insofar as validity of the collateral is concerned.—C. V. Essroger, Chicago banker.

Price Fixing by Code Upheld

Judge John C. Knox of the U. S. District Court at New York, on Mar. 31 upheld the minimum rate fixed by the dyers and cleaners' code.

The price fixed by the code is 70 cents, but defendant, Spotless Dollar Cleaners, did it for 39 cents. The government was plaintiff in this suit.

Judge Knox said: In rendering this decision I know full well that it may be a distinct step beyond the boundaries which in peace times have been said to circumscribe the powers of Congress. If defendant be immediately restrained from continuing its violation of the minimum prices of the code, and my conclusion should hereafter be held to the erroneous, great damage will be its portion. Therefore I will suspend the operation of the injunction for ten days. Within that period defendant can apply to the Court of Appeals for further delay.

Retailers of merchandise have been ordered by the N.R.A. to mark up prices 10 per cent above cost, effective Apr. 19.

After Money

Pres. Oscar Heline and Sec'y W. T. Thompson of the Farmers Grain Dealers' Ass'n of Iowa conferred recently with the Omaha bank for co-operatives, and affiliate of the F. C. A., to pave the way for loans to the co-operative elevators in the Ass'n.

Some of the local co-operative elevator companies have found it almost impossible to borrow money for operation, they informed Pres. J. H. Mason and Treas. H. C. Peterson of the bank.



The Rebuilt Santa Fe Elevator at Chicago, Ill. [See facing page]

The New Rules for Grading Grain

Effective July 2 new grades will be enforced for wheat, oats, rye and barley; effective Aug. 1 new grades for flaxseed, and effective Sept. 1 new grades for corn and grain sorghums.

The new rules were approved by the Sec'y of Agriculture Mar. 31 and are largely the work of the new chief of the Grain Division in adopting the scores of suggestions good and bad that have been made to the Department for several years past. Most of these suggestions are without merit in the opinion of the trade who so informed the officials conducting the hearings which now seem to have been perfunctory.

Elevator operators, grain inspectors and millers will have much to unlearn before the new grades go into effect. Shippers selling their grain by sample thru receivers will not be affected so seriously as those contracting to deliver grain for deferred shipment by contract on the new grades.

The principal changes in the grades are as follows:

Moisture has been eliminated as a factor in determining numerical grades in the revised standards for wheat, rye, oats, feed oats, mixed feed oats, and barley, and the new standards for mixed grain. Under the revised standards for hard red winter wheat, each of the straight numerical grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, may contain not more than 14 per cent moisture. A statement of the exact moisture content must appear on all grain inspection certificates.

WHEAT

The amount of Durum and/or Red Durum permitted in grades No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 of the class Hard Red Spring is reduced to 2, 3 and 5 per cent, and in the classes Soft Red Winter and White wheats to 0.5, 1, and 2 per cent, and in Hard Red Winter to 1, 2 and 3 per cent in grades No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, respectively.

Consider as "Damaged" or "Heat Damaged" not only wheat which may be so damaged, but also make these factors applicable to all damaged kernels or pieces of kernels of other grains in the wheat.

Maximum moisture limit 14.5 for the classes Hard Red Spring, Durum and Red Durum, thus insuring keeping qualities equal to the present important No. 2 grade in so far as moisture is concerned. When the moisture exceeds these limits the word "Tough" would be added to the grade designation, except for Hard Red Winter, Soft Red Winter and White wheats containing over 15.5 per cent moisture and Hard Red Spring and Durums containing over 16 per cent moisture. In cases where the moisture content exceeds these respective limits the wheat would be graded Sample Grade on account of moisture.

Carry no musty or sour grain in the straight numerical grades. Musty and sour grain would be graded Sample Grade.

Retain the present test weight requirements of Hard Red Spring of 58 pounds, 57 pounds, 55 pounds, 53 pounds and 50 pounds, for grades 1 to 5, respectively, and include a premium grade of No. 1 Heavy requiring a weight of 60 pounds per bushel. The new grade will apply to each of the subclasses of Dark Northern Spring, Northern Spring and Red Spring.

The present Humpback limitations in Hard Red Spring subclasses are retained.

Garlicky Wheat shall be wheat which contains 2 or more green garlic bulblets, or an equivalent quantity of dry or partly dry bulblets, in 1,000 grams of wheat.

Grades.—Garlicky wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not garlicky; and

In the case of garlicky wheat which contains 2 or more but not more than 6 green garlic bulblets, or an equivalent quantity of dry or partly dry bulblets, in 1,000 grams of wheat, there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the words "Light Garlicky"; and

In the case of garlicky wheat which contains more than 6 green garlic bulblets, or an equivalent quantity of dry or partly dry bulblets, in 1,000 grams of wheat, there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Garlicky."

Smutty Wheat shall be wheat which has an unmistakable odor of smut, or which contains balls, portions of balls, or spores, of smut, in excess of a quantity equal to 10 balls of average size in 250 grams of wheat.

Smutty wheat shall be graded and designated

according to the method described in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this section.

(a) **Smut dockage.**—Before the determination of smut dockage as provided in this paragraph, the wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not smutty. The smut shall be removed by scouring and the loss in weight of the wheat caused by the removal of the smut shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain when free from dockage. The percentage so calculated shall be stated in terms of half per cent, whole per cent, or whole and half per cent, as the case may be. A fraction of a half per cent shall be disregarded. The percentage of the smut dockage, so calculated and stated, shall be added to the grade designation, preceding the statement of dockage, if any.

(b) **"Light Smutty" and "Smutty."**—Smutty wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not smutty; and

In the case of smutty wheat which has an unmistakable odor of smut, or which contains balls, portions of balls, or spores, of smut, in excess of a quantity equal to 10 balls but not in excess of a quantity equal to 30 balls of average size in 250 grams of wheat, there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the words "Light Smutty"; and

In the case of smutty wheat which contains balls, portions of balls, or spores, of smut, in excess of a quantity equal to 30 balls of average size in 250 grams of wheat, there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Smutty."

Red durum is made a separate class and the Durum class is divided into three subclasses, namely: (a) Hard Amber Durum, (b) Amber Durum, and (c) Durum. The subclass Hard Amber Durum requires 75 per cent or more of hard and vitreous kernels of amber color, the subclass Amber Durum requires at least 60 per cent but less than 75 per cent of such kernels, and the subclass Durum requires less than 60 per cent of such kernels. The amount of Red Durum is limited to 3 per cent in grade No. 1 and to 5 per cent in grade No. 2 in the subclasses Hard Amber Durum and Amber Durum, and to 5 per cent in grade No. 1 of the subclass Durum. All other grades of Durum wheat and Mixed Durum would be limited to 10 per cent of Red Durum.

The present Western White subclass is divided into two subclasses, namely: White Club and Western White. The White Club subclass does not permit more than 10 per cent of common white wheat other than Sonora.

The texture requirement for the subclass Dark Hard Winter wheat has been reduced to 75 per cent or more of dark, hard and vitreous kernels.

CORN

Five numerical grades and a Sample Grade are provided. Sample Grade under the new standards will include corn which is musty or sour. "Damaged" and "Heat damaged" will include not only corn which may be so damaged but these factors will be made applicable also to all such damaged kernels or pieces of kernels of other grains.

Under the present official standards there is no limitation of other grains in corn. Under the new standards for corn the mixtures in the corn of grains for which standards have been established under the United States Grain Standards Act will be limited to 10 per cent.

OATS

Under the new oats standards, the heavy test weights are recognized by two special grades:

Old and New Grades Compared

The principal specifications in the present and new Federal Grain Standards are as follows:

CORN												
Numerical Grades.		Present Grades				New Grades						
FACTORS		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Minimum:												
Test Weight—lbs.....	55	53	51	49	47	44	54	53	51	48	44	
Maximum—%												
Moisture	14	15.5	17.5	19.5	21.5	23	14	15.5	17.5	20	23	
F. M. & C. C.*.....	2	3	4	5	6	7	2	3	4	5	7	
Total damaged	2	4	6	8	10	15	3	5	7	10	15	
Heat damaged	0	0.1	0.3	0.5	1	3	0.1	0.2	0.5	1	3	
*Foreign material and cracked corn.												
WHITE OATS												
Numerical Grades.		Present Grades				New Grades						
FACTORS		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7
Minimum:												
Test Weight—lbs.....		32	29	26	23	32	30	27	24	21	18	15
Sound cultivated oats—%.....		98	95	90	80	97	94	90	80	70	60	50
Maximum—%												
Heat damaged	0.1	0.3	1.0	6.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.0
Foreign material	2	2	3	5	2	2	3	5	2	2	3	5
Wild oats	2	3	5	10	2	3	5	10	2	3	5	10
*Other colors	2	5	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10
Black cultivated oats					3	5						
**"Other colors" in the present standards refers to cultivated and wild oats, but in the new standards to cultivated oats only.												
EASTERN BARLEY												
Numerical Grades.		Present Grades				New Grades						
FACTORS		Spec. No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Feed No. 1	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Minimum:												
Test Weight—lbs.....	48	46	46	43	40	35	47	46	43	40	35	
Sound barley—%	95	92	86	86	80	70	95	93	90	80	70	
Maximum—%												
Heat damaged	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.0	
Oats and wild oats.....	3	5	10	10	15	25	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign material	2	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	6	
Skinned and broken*	3	6	10	10	..	..	4	8	12	20	30	
Barley of other classes:												
Total	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Black barley	0	0	2	5	..	..	0.5	1.0	2.0	5.0	10	
(See Malting Barley Specifications)												
**"Broken" only in the proposed grades.												

**"Broken" only in the proposed grades.

(See Malting Barley Specifications)

*Damaged includes nongrain sorghums and other grains in the proposed grades.

SAMPLE GRADE—includes badly weathered, musty and sour in new grades.

Figures in italics at right call attention to changes from present grades, at left. Leaders (,) indicate no specification.

"Heavy," beginning at 35 pounds, and "Extra Heavy," beginning at 38 pounds. The test weights of grades Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are each increased 1 pound.

Musty oats will be placed in Sample grade under the revised standards. At the present time musty oats are placed in grade No. 4.

General appearance as a numerical grading factor is eliminated except that slightly weathered oats shall not be graded higher than No. 3, and badly stained or materially weathered oats shall not be graded higher than No. 4. A special grade of Bright Oats is provided. A lot of oats of which the kernels are slightly stained or stained will not have its grade affected by such discoloration.

Cereal oats are defined as "any oats, whether sized, clipped, or natural, which contain more than 20 per cent of oats and/or other matter that will pass through a 20-gauge metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long.

Cereal oats shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such oats if they were not "cereal" oats, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Cereal."

Oats are defined so as to permit not more than 10 per cent of wild oats, whereas the present official standards contain no special limit on wild oats. Thus, under the present official oats standards, a lot of White oats containing more than 10 per cent, but not more than 20 per cent, of wild oats is graded as Sample Grade White oats, whereas, under the revised standards, such a lot of oats, other requirements being met, will grade No. 1 Feed Oats.

RYE

Changes in the rye standards are rather minor. A slight liberalization of the Garlicky grades is provided. Damaged kernels will include rye and other grains, and the other grains are named.

BARLEY

Material revisions of the standards for eastern barley are made. The principal changes include (1) the elimination of grades Special No. 2 and No. 1 Feed, and the adoption of five numerical grades, 1 to 5, and a Sample Grade; (2) the elimination of general appearance as a numerical grade factor, except that barley that is badly stained or materially weathered shall not be graded higher than No. 4.

One of the most important revisions is the dividing of eastern barley into two subclasses: One for Malting Barley and the other for Barley (so-called feed barley). Under the new standards the malting barley subclass is defined as follows:

"Subclass (A) Malting Barley. This subclass shall include 6-rowed barley of the class Barley (Class I) which meets the requirements of grades Nos. 1 to 3, inclusive, which, after the removal of dockage, contains not more than 5 per cent of 2-rowed and/or other types or varieties of barley of unsuitable malting type such as Trebi and Black; which contains not more than 15 per cent of barley and other matter that will pass through a 20-gauge metal sieve with slotted perforations .076 (4/7/64) of an inch wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long; which contains not more than 5 per cent of skinned and/or broken kernels; which contains not more than 4 per cent of damaged barley; and shall not include Bleached barley. Barley of this subclass shall contain 75 per cent or more of mellow barley kernels which kernels are not, en masse, semi-steely.

Another important change is the adoption of a Dockage system. Dockage for eastern barley is described as follows: "Dockage includes all matter which can be removed from the barley by the use of a metal sieve perforated with equilateral triangular perforations the inscribed circles of which are 5/64 inch in diameter."

Special grades of Bright and Stained are provided for Western Barley. Blighted barley is defined as follows: "Blighted barley shall be all barley which contains more than 4 per cent of barley damaged or materially discolored by blight and/or mold."

GRAIN SORGHUMS

In the new grain sorghums grades damaged includes nongrain sorghums and other grains. Sample Grade includes badly weathered, musty and sour in the new grades.

The principal revisions in the grain sorghums standards are: Simplification of the classes and subclasses; elimination of the grade factor "general appearance" and the substitution thereof of special grades for Bright and Discolored; elimination of the grade factor "total other grains," but retention of the present official grade specifications for nongrain sorghums; elimination of the grade factor "sand, dirt, and finely broken kernels" and the substitution thereof of a dockage system. Dockage is defined as follows:

"Dockage includes sand, dirt, finely broken kernels, weed seeds and other foreign material, which can be removed readily from the grain sorghums by means of a metal sieve perforated with round holes $2\frac{1}{2}/64$ inch in diameter. The quantity of dockage shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain including the dockage.

"Dockage shall be stated in terms of half per cent, whole per cent, or whole and half per cent, as the case may be. A fraction of a half per cent shall be disregarded. The word 'Dockage,' together with the percentage thereof, shall be added to the grade designation."

Increases in the maximum limitations of "cracked kernels and foreign material," which will now include other grains, from 3, 6, and 10 per cent, to 4, 8, and 12 per cent, in grades 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

Elimination of the "musty and sour" specifications in grade No. 4 and their inclusion in Sample Grade.

MIXED GRAIN (Effective July 2)

Mixed Grain shall be any mixture of those grains for which standards have been or hereafter may be established under the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act, that does not come within the requirements of any of the standards for such grains, and that does not contain more than 50 per cent of foreign material. Wild oats in Mixed Grain shall be classed as a grain.

Grades.—Mixed Grain shall be graded and designated either as "Mixed Grain" or as "Sample grade Mixed Grain," and according to the special grades when applicable.

FLAXSEED

Grade Requirements for flaxseed are: for No. 1, 49 lbs. test weight, not over 20 per cent damaged; for No. 2, 47 lbs. test weight, not over 30 per cent damaged.

Sample grade shall include flaxseed which does not come within the requirements of either of the grades No. 1 or No. 2; or which contains fire damaged flaxseed; or which contains more than 11 per cent of moisture; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

Both the new and revised standards will be printed at the earliest date possible and copies made available to the public through the various field offices of Federal grain supervision.

From Abroad

Hungary has abandoned its plans for a grain monopoly.

Finland has reduced the amount of native rye required in milling from 20 to 10%.

Spain's cabinet on Mar. 27 decided to limit importations of corn to 73,800 long tons annually.

Australia has decided not to be represented at the International Wheat Conference at Rome. What's the use?

Brazilian millers have decided to buy wheat in North America in retaliation for attempts by Argentina to sell flour in Brazil.

A futures contract in France can be repudiated by one party, if it has not been registered, according to a law effective Mar. 1. Evidently the taxeaters need registration fees.

French commercial and agricultural circles are veering toward the opinion that all restrictions on selling and milling 1934 wheat should be removed, according to *Le Moniteur Agricole*.

The Chinese loan by the R. F. C. has been reduced from \$50,000,000 to \$20,000,000 for the purchase of wheat and cotton. For northwestern wheat \$6,000,000 is to be expended, and for northwestern flour \$4,000,000.

Rosario, Argentina, labor unions are demanding that 50 per cent of all grain shipments now made in bulk abroad will have to be bagged. As this would increase the cost to foreign buyers it would reduce exports to the detriment of the unions, the farmers and the exporters.

A substitute for the quota plan of limiting international wheat shipments has been drafted by a commission of experts for submission to the International Wheat Conference at Rome. It is planned to have the movement from each exporting country constantly under control so that wheat would go forward no faster than it is needed, thus ending dumping.

British millers readily recognize the superiority of Canadian wheats and there is every reason why the Dominion exporters should be enabled to dispose of big quantities of the 1933 crop, but it is agreed that Canadian prices have got to fall within the bounds of those of competing countries, said Norman Paterson on his return to Fort William from a trip abroad.

Why Some Farmers Dislike the Processing Tax

One hog producer marketed 187 head of hogs that weighed a total of 83,730 pounds, and brought \$3,300. He figured that he paid \$1,883.93 in processing tax, the difference between what he actually received for the hogs and what the packer who bought them actually paid for them. And he figured further that if he cut the 187 head 25 per cent that would leave him 140 hogs that he would be permitted to sell under the government contract, on which he would receive a bonus of \$5 a head, or \$700, against his \$1,883.93 that for all practical purposes was paid out. The large difference in his case was due of course to the fact that his hogs were heavy.—*Corn Belt Farm Dailies*.

Bean Growers Fix Prices

At a state-wide meeting of Michigan bean growers, held at Owosso, Mar. 31, fostered by Vernon Local No. 57 of the National Farmers Union, approximately 200 were present.

Leaders figured the cost of production per cwt. of beans, including an average "pick" of 3 lbs. per cwt., at \$4, and the meeting fixed a price of \$4.50 per cwt. as the minimum at which a farmer may sell beans "at the farm." The present market is a little over \$2.

Another meeting was planned for this month at which delegates would decide whether they will market their crop themselves, "direct from producer to consumer," or make use of the present marketing system and hold out for higher prices.

North Pacific Wheat Export Sales

More than 23 million bushels of wheat and wheat as flour have been sold for export by the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n since it began operations on Oct. 20, Frank A. Thies, chief of the grain processing section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, announced Apr. 5.

The association was formed under the terms of a marketing agreement with Washington, Oregon, and Northern Idaho wheat producers, handlers, millers, and exporters. Its purpose is to facilitate the export of from 30 to 35 million bushels of surplus wheat which threatened to depress Northwest and other American wheat prices. Under the terms of the marketing agreement, exporters buy the wheat and wheat flour at domestic prices for export at world prices, with the difference being made up to them from funds set aside from the wheat processing tax.

At the close of business April 2, the association had sold for export 19,575,000 bus. wheat, and 3,780,000 bus. in the form of flour. Of the total sales, approximately 14,500,000 bus. had been cleared for foreign shipment up to April 1. The balance will be shipped during April, May and early June.

The association has been bidding 10½ cents under the Chicago May future for No. 1 soft white wheat, basis delivered Portland. On March 31, this made a bid of 76½ cents. On the same date, wheat was offered for export at 48 cents a bushel, basis No. 2 soft white, f.o.b. Portland or Seattle.

The differential payment which has been required to accomplish the export sales of all the wheat and flour sold by the association has averaged approximately 23 cents a bushel, varying as world and domestic price relationships have changed from time to time.

The relative importance of the Pacific Northwest sales as compared with total net exports of the country during the current season is indicated by the figures on exports through March 31. Preliminary reports show net exports from July 1, 1933, through March 31, of 18,440,000 bus. Of these total net exports for the country, the actual shipments cleared by the export association on that date were approximately 14,500,000 bus., or approximately 78 per cent.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Santee, Cal.—The Santee Supply Co., operating a feed mill and main warehouse at this point, recently installed a magnetic separator, also a sack cleaner for cleaning the grain and feed sacks of dust before reusing.

San Francisco, Cal.—The grain com'ite of the San Francisco Grain Trade Ass'n recently adopted a temporary standard of feed barley weighing 44 pounds per bu., which is to be designated as "Type A" and must be so called during pit trading hours so as to distinguish it from No. 1 feed barley.

Petaluma, Cal.—Two fires, believed to be of incendiary origin, occurred at the plant of the Golden Eagle Milling Co. early Sunday morning, Mar. 25. One of the fires started in baled hay in the hay warehouse. An hour after this blaze was extinguished another small fire was discovered on a rear platform leading into the main plant. No damage was done.

CANADA

Tillsonburg, Ont.—A corn shelling machine was recently installed by G. F. Heslop.

Plattsville, Ont.—Flood damage done to the grist mill of Oliver Ellis early in March has been repaired and the mill is in operation again.

Montreal, Que.—R. M. Esdaille, former pres. of the Corn Exchange of this city, who has been living in Leamington, England, for a number of years, died recently.

Toronto, Ont.—John A. Saunders has recently been appointed feed plant superintendent of Toronto Elvtrs., Ltd. Since 1929 Mr. Saunders has been assistant superintendent of the Ralston-Purina Co.'s mill at Woodstock, Ont.

Hickson, Ont.—Wallace McKay, manager of the grist mill here, became entangled in the belt of the grinder recently and was thrown violently to the floor, striking his head with great force. Fortunately the accident did not prove fatal.

London, Ont.—The plant of the Hunt Milling Co., reported in the Journals last number as having been burned recently, is being rebuilt. Employees of the company are being employed in the construction work as far as possible in order to furnish them employment while the mill is idle.

Calgary, Alta.—Construction of a 500,000-bu. addition to the elevator of the Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., was started on Apr. 2, the addition to be of concrete and steel and to consist of 12 tanks and interstices. This addition will give the company a total grain storage capacity here of 1,250,000 bu.

Windsor, Ont.—After a delay of about two years, the Windsor Elvtr. & Warehouse Co. contemplates building its proposed 2,000,000-bu. elevator here this year, the house to be operated as a public elevator. Financing is being done privately. Two driers, with a total capacity of 1,500 bu. per hour, will take care of the present corn crop. The company also plans to erect a two-story warehouse, 200x65 feet, which will be operated as a public service warehouse, with rail, steamship and truck outlets. As reported at the time in Grain & Feed Journals, contract for the construction of this elevator was let late in 1931 or early in 1932 to the Fegles Const. Co., but later, on account of some difficulty regarding titles to portions of property involved, the building was postponed. The Windsor Elvtr. & Warehouse Co. is headed by C. R. Vannatter, of Vannatter & Co., grain brokerage firm of Toronto, Ont.

COLORADO

Fountain, Colo.—Mr. Moser started the rebuilding of his mill that burned in February, as previously reported, about the middle of March, and soon had the feed grinder in operation again. The warehouse adjoining the mill did not burn, neither did the office nor the engine room.

Walsh, Colo.—The new elevator under construction here for the Hart-Sturtevant Grain Co. by A. F. Roberts, replacing the fire loss of last October, will have a capacity of 30,000 bu., be of cribbed construction and covered with corrugated iron. The plant will include a new office building 12x22 feet.

Trinidad, Colo.—Thieves entered the Trinidad Grain Co.'s building thru a window, during the night of Mar. 15, and made away with the company's truck and 15 48-pound sacks of flour. The abandoned truck was later found by the police, undamaged. It had been used to haul the flour to a hiding place, evidently.

ILLINOIS

Bushton, Ill.—The Bushton Elvtr. is now known as the Wyeth Elvtr.

Florence, Ill.—It is reported that an elevator may be built here. Three men from Peoria were reported to have been looking for a site recently.

Industry, Ill.—The Industry Co-op. Co.'s elevator was one of four places here visited by robbers during the night of Mar. 23. Nothing was taken from the elevator.

Barnes (Normal p. o.), Ill.—H. H. Roseman is the new manager of the Barnes Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding John Prahm, whose recent death was reported in the Journals last number.

Jerseyville, Ill.—Merrill Becker, assistant at the Godfrey Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past year, at Godfrey, Ill., has been appointed assistant at the Jersey County Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Belsley Station (Morton p. o.), Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Coal Ass'n has bot the elevator here formerly owned by the J. S. McDonald Estate. The firm now owns three elevators.

Watkins Crossing (Farmer City p. o.), Ill.—The Grussing Grain Co.'s office was broken into by thieves, during the night of Mar. 23, who stole a radio valued at \$150. Entrance was gained by breaking a window.

Godfrey, Ill.—George Adairs has been appointed assistant of the elevator of the Godfrey Elvtr. Co., succeeding Merrill Becker, who resigned to take a similar position with the Jersey County Grain Co., at Jerseyville, Ill.

Peoria, Ill.—Don't forget that the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n holds its 41st annual convention in this city on May 8 and 9. A full discussion of the code will have a place on its program. The Hotel Jefferson will be convention headquarters.

Illinois dealers will be on their guard after learning that two men giving the names of Wm. B. Collins and Chas. D. Fletcher negotiated the lease with the privilege of buying the elevator at Nekoma of J. M. Butler, of Galva, and then disappeared, leaving a small board bill unpaid. [The above is copied from the Oct. 25, 1933, Grain & Feed Journals.]

Leonard (Gilman p. o.), Ill.—We have leased the elevator [formerly operated by the Farmers Co-op. Co., now in temporary receivership] at Leonard for the term of redemption, and took possession Mar. 5. The elevator will be operated under the name of L. M. Walker.—L. M. Walker. [Another report states that E. C. Myers, of Onarga, Ill., grain buyer for a Ridgeville, Ill., elevator for five years, has been appointed manager.]

Warsaw, Ill.—One of his own patented dumps has been installed by Irvin Meyer, manager, in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, that was erected last summer.

Jerseyville, Ill.—Some time ago we gave our representative an order for the Grain Dealers Journal, for which we paid \$5.00 for 3 years, and at the same time we gave him an order for two receiving books, Form 12 AA, and thus far we have not received anything.—Jersey County Grain Co., H. G. Neely, Mgr. Since writing the foregoing we have received a letter from a Minneapolis grain journal thanking us for the 6-year subscription given C. Balseley, who wrote across the receipt he gave us "Renewal," altho we never took it before or knew of it before.

Arcola, Ill.—About two weeks ago a man using the name of C. W. Huntley, dropped into our office claiming to have been a manager for Shultz-Baujan Co. He claimed to have been employed recently to help appraise three elevators near us by a party who was intending to buy. After the appraisal the prospective buyer accused Huntley of swelling the value in the interest of the sellers and refused to reimburse him for his time. As the weather was bad and Huntley was hiking home, we let him have some money, but evidently he hasn't reached home yet, as mail addressed to him at Beardstown has been returned marked "Unknown." Mr. Huntley was about 50 years old, well built, brown mustache, and was acquainted with grain dealers and markets, and knew considerable about the three elevators he claimed to have appraised even to details of their equipment. His present address will be appreciated.—T. E. Hamman.

CHICAGO NOTES

Memberships on the Board of Trade are selling at \$7,000, an increase of \$1,500 over the previous sale.

The Chicago Board of Trade Post No. 304 American Legion will give a dance and entertainment at the Steuben Club Apr. 28.

A half-hour broadcast from the Board of Trade, the "Romance of the Wheat Pit," was given recently over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Walter Metcalfe, for 44 years a member of the Board of Trade, was presented with a handsome floral offering recently on the 50th anniversary of his wedding.

The bowling tournament of the Board of Trade Post starts Apr. 11. Up to Mar. 29 one team had been scheduled and five more teams were wanted for entering.

By a vote of 629 to 171 the members of the Board of Trade on Apr. 9 approved the grain exchange code, and by a vote of 606 to 196 approved regulations for the business conduct com'ite.

James A. White has resigned as chairman of the business conduct com'ite of the Board of Trade, because of the press of other work, and Arthur F. Lindley has been appointed to succeed him.

Chicago, Ill.—Frank R. Johnson, long associated with Quaker Oats Co., and Arcady Farms Milling Co., familiar figure in the feed trade, is now associated with the Columbia Malting Co.

Peter B. Carey, pres. of the Board of Trade; Robert P. Boylan and Seibel Harris went to Washington, D. C., on Apr. 2, to attend the first hearing of the house agricultural com'ite on the Smith-Jones Bill to regulate commodity exchanges.

An "Americanism" meeting was held for all Board of Trade members, employees and guests, under the auspices of the Board of Trade American Legion Post on Apr. 10. Ed. Hayes, National Commander of the American Legion, spoke, condemning communistic activities.

Officers elected at the Board of Trade Fellowship Club's annual meeting on Mar. 29 were as follows: Pres., John Rauch; vice-pres., John Hopkins; financial sec'y, George Martin; treas., A. Weinert; recording sec'y, William C. Eaton. The regular ticket won over the independent ticket.

The Board of Trade is celebrating its 86th birthday today (Apr. 11) at noon, in the Palmer House, where the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce is joining with the board in the celebration. Peter B. Carey, pres. of the grain exchange, is speaking on "Lights and Shadows in the Business Mirror."

Philip A. Stephens, retired Board of Trade member who was in the grain commission business for 35 years, died at his home in this city on Mar. 20 after an illness of six months. Mr. Stephens, who was 75 years of age, is survived by his widow. Burial was at Richmond, Va., the deceased's birthplace.

J. Martin Joyce, a member of the Board of Trade, died at his home in Evanston on April 8, from pneumonia. He had been in the grain business for 30 years, first with Nash, Wright & Co., then with Marfield, Tease & Noyes, then, for the last 13 years, on his own account. His widow and one son survive him.

The new Santa Fe grain elevator is to be visited by Chicago grain elevator operators at 3 p. m., on Apr. 16 at the invitation of the lessees, the Stratton Grain Co. Everyone interested is invited. A box car will be on track to demonstrate the unloading process with Chicago's only car unloader.

Howard H. Logan, a member of the Board of Trade, son of Frank G. Logan, founder of the former firm of Logan & Bryan, died at the home of his parents, on Apr. 1, from pneumonia, at the age of 45 years. After his graduation from Yale in 1910, Mr. Logan joined his father's firm as a partner, leaving it in 1916 and trading for himself thereafter. Besides his parents Mr. Logan is survived by one daughter and his divorced wife.

At the meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club Apr. 3 it was voted to have a com'tee of four draw up a resolution requesting the Department of Agriculture to make public from its records the annual acreage of spring wheat estimated to be planted, actually planted, abandoned and harvested; and that the final revision of acreage in December specify why. Dr. Robert T. Kah, the guest of the evening, gave a very illuminating lecture on economic conditions in the Orient.

Seven men had a narrow escape from suffocation by dust, on Apr. 7, when they were caught in a seed tank at the Dickinson Seed Co. by an avalanche of seed chaff that tumbled over on them as they were cleaning the tank, the dust from which choked them. Four of the men fought their way out thru the dust to the open air, but three were completely buried, one being unconscious when rescued. The three latter were taken to St. Anthony's Hospital, where physicians said they would recover.

Five men have been charged by a secret federal indictment with pretended operating in grain futures and swindling more than 50 investors out of \$100,000. Two of them, Edward Sloan and his brother, Samuel P. Sloan, have been arrested, and at last report Edward Meyers, David Winston and Albert Knapp were being sought. The men are said to have operated three companies, the Grain Market Service Co., the Western Grain Market Service and the W. J. Bell Co. Market letters were sent to prospective clients, orders being enclosed for the client to fill out and return with his check.

We are indebted to Sec'y Fred H. Clutton, of the Board of Trade, for the 76th annual report of the trade and commerce of Chicago for the year 1933, a book of nearly 500 pages. It is full of information of interest to Board of Trade members, containing, in addition to the list of members of the board and the rules and regulations of that body, valuable statistics, such as crops of the United States by states, wheat crops of the world for the last three years, receipts of grain at prominent western grain centers for the last five years, shipments of grain and flour by lake from Chicago since 1875, same by rail, daily current prices at Chicago for grains and various commodities, monthly range of prices of the different grains at Chicago, grain inspection at Chicago, Chicago elevators, their operators and capacities, and a wealth of other similar information.

John McDougall, 82 years of age, well known figure on the Board of Trade, posted for transfer, on Mar. 29, the membership which his father, Alexander McDougall, bot in 1882, and on which the son has paid the annual dues for the 21 years since his father's death, just as a matter of sentiment. In explanation of giving up the membership, Mr. McDougall said: "There's too much regulation by the government, too much code. Sentiment can't keep up with this." The son bot his own membership in 1886 and is still active, appearing on the floor every day and still operating the firm, Alexander McDougall.

INDIANA

Tell City, Ind.—The Krogman Distillery Co. has let contracts for its new plant, which will have a capacity of 500 bus. of grain daily.—A. W. W.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n reports two new members: Reed Grain Co., of this city, and Aurora Flour & Feed Co., of Aurora, Ind.

Cayuga, Ind.—Cayuga Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, 200 shares of \$100 par value; incorporators: Charles, Sara C. and Daise Hosford and Lenore H. Johnson; to engage in a general milling business.

Evansville, Ind.—E. Mead Johnson, pres. of the Mead Johnson Co., manufacturers of baby foods, cereal specialties and soy bean products, died on Mar. 20 of a heart attack, at the age of 81 years, at his winter home in Florida.

South Whitley, Ind.—Lloyd R. Rumsyre, manager of the Farmers Elvtr Co.'s elevator and sec'y of the Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, is the proud father of Miss Rhett Lloydene Rumsyre, who arrived recently.

Garrett, Ind.—A judgment of \$9,988 has been secured against the Farmers Elvtr Co. here by the Garrett State Bank, involving principal and interest on a note, and the court is reported to have found the elevator company insolvent.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Hart Bros. Grain Co., composed of Don and Willard Hart, who for 18 years have been associated in the business, on Apr. 2 retired from the grain commission business until such time as conditions are better.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Miss True, assistant to Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, with her mother and another young lady were in an automobile accident, on Mar. 18, the icy condition of the highway making her machine swerve to the opposite side of the street and thereby causing a head-on collision. Miss True received a cut on her head and torn ligaments in one knee, from which she has recovered sufficiently to be back on the job again.

Lafayette, Ind.—The economical operation of flour mills, quality of wheat and flour and the baking properties of flours made from different types of wheat were considered in detail at the spring joint meeting of the Indiana Ass'n of Operative Millers and the central states section of cereal chemists held at Purdue University, Lafayette, on March 31. The meeting, attended by nearly 75 persons, included cereal chemists from Iowa, Illinois and Ohio.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Villisca, Ia.—Owen Holt has bot the Lewis Feed Mill, which he is now operating.

Winterset, Ia.—Roller mill machinery has been installed at the elevator of M. Young & Co.

Anthon, Ia.—A typewriter was stolen from the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator during a Sunday night in late March.

Clinton, Ia.—Henry Faur has installed feed mixing equipment and is now providing a special service to poultry raisers.

Callender, Ia.—The Callender Grain Co.'s elevator was broken into and robbed over the week-end of Mar. 24. Only a small loss was reported.

Alexander, Ia.—The Schulte Grain Co. has given the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for ironcladding its elevator here. Work will be done in April.

Dows, Ia.—A prospective grain man arrived at the Floyd A. State (manager Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co.) home recently. He weighed nine pounds.—Art Torkelson.

Laurens, Ia.—Cecil Bartley has been appointed manager of the elevator here recently bot by the Piper Grain & Milling Co., of Cedar Rapids, from C. C. Buck.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Soybean Products, incorporated; capital stock, \$250,000; officers: Ray F. McGuire, pres.; George Vaxera, vice-pres.; E. H. Furrow, sec'y-treas.

Hansell, Ia.—Hansell Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for improvements in its elevator here. New foundation and general repairs will be made.

Indianola, Ia.—The First National and Worth Savings banks started suit recently against the Farmers Elvtr. & Feed Co., which is under obligations to the banks, for paying dividends when it was losing money.

Spencer, Ia.—The Wilson Coal & Grain Co. has recently completed the new grinding addition to its elevator and is now mixing different feeds. The building is modern and has a canopy over its driveway so wagons or trucks will be out of the weather while loading.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.



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NON-INFLAMMABLE—WILL PUT OUT FIRES
 ODORLESS AND BENEFICIAL TO GRAIN
 MORE TOXIC TO INSECTS THAN CARBON BISULPHIDE
 NON-POISONOUS
 USED WITHOUT INTERFERENCE TO REGULAR WORK
 ★ APPLIED ONE DAY—FULL RESULTS THE NEXT
 KILLS EGGS AND LARVAE AS WELL AS ADULT INSECTS

Ossian, Ia.—The Ossian Elvtr Co. recently installed a new feed mixer, having a capacity of 1,500 pounds every five minutes, and is now manufacturing starting mash, to be known as "Murphy's mash," for young chicks.

Gowrie, Ia.—E. H. Brewer, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, is on the Citizens' ticket as candidate for mayor. E. J. Bruntlett, independent grain man, is candidate on the Republican ticket for councilman.—Art Torkelson.

Ware, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co. has appointed Gus Larson manager of its elevator here recently purchased from C. C. Buck. The company plans to increase the capacity of the elevator, now 35,000 bus., by 10,000 bus. by rebuilding the annex.

Hamburg, Ia.—Horace A. Noble, who came here as a young man and opened a grain business, which he continued thru the years, operating as Noble & Reid, died at his home on Mar. 18, after an illness of two weeks. He owned a number of elevators and farms in Iowa and Missouri. His wife, a son and a daughter survive him.

Estherville, Ia.—The Purity Laboratories Co. opened its doors to the public on Mar. 24. The company will manufacture, wholesale and retail poultry feeds, liquid minerals and poultry remedies. All of the feeds will be vitimized with yeast. On the opening day a gift was given to each adult attending. The company is composed of E. J. Knudson, Frank Koch and F. F. Kellum.

Spencer, Ia.—Clay County Republicans have announced the candidacy of M. E. DeWolf, Sr., long in the grain business here, for nomination for Congress from the 9th district. J. W. Cory, Jr., is to act as chairman of the campaign com'te and State Representative A. H. Avery will be sec'y. All grain dealers will be glad to boost Mr. DeWolf's candidacy because he thoroughly understands the problems of the farm and the marketing of farm products.—Art Torkelson.

Emerson, Ia.—William Huntsman, Jr., reported in the Journals last number as having sold corn stored for farmers in his elevator and lost the money on the wheat market, then as having left to find a job, has returned to face his creditors. A later report says that embezzlement charges have been filed against him, the formal complaint charging a shortage of 2,000 bus. of grain. The trial is scheduled for the April term of court, which begins Apr. 24. Huntsman is free on \$1,500 bond.

Des Moines, Ia.—Judge Meyer on Mar. 21 ruled against Alfred F. Yoerg, trustee for the defunct brokerage firm of Harper, Strauss & Co., in his suit to recover \$434 in commissions from Mrs. Frank Geneser, whose defense was that she was gambling. This is one of 43 suits filed by Yoerg to recover \$126,573 from customers. The decision was given in the face of an argument by Wm. Proctor, attorney for the trustee, that the intention of one party to the transaction did not render unlawful the purchase and sale by the other party.

The following Iowa grain men were elected to office at recent elections: Edgar Schuelke, Alta, councilman, second man Farmers Elvtr. Co.; A. W. Froning, Allison, councilman, Froning Grain Co.; H. E. Buttolph, Bennett, councilman, Buttolph Grain Co.; G. B. Stapp, Cotter, councilman, G. B. Stapp Grain Co.; H. F. Lehman, Dunlap, councilman, Dunlap Grain & Lbr. Co.; Hugo Micheel, Holstein, councilman, Farmers Elvtr. Co.; M. O. Hocum, Iowa Falls, councilman, now out of grain business; J. C. Danielson, Lamoni, re-elected mayor, Farmers Grain & Seed Co.; D. W. Forbes, Pierson, councilman, Farmers Elvtr. Co.; Walter Baak, Salix, councilman, Salix Grain & Coal Co.; T. N. McElwain, Sloan, councilman, Farmers Cereal Co.; H. L. Moorhead, West Branch, councilman; E. R. Larson, Dayton, councilman, Farmers Elvtr. Co.; Chas. Hurd, Rinard, councilman, Farmers Elvtr. Co.; A. E. White, Popejoy, councilman, White & Ackerman; E. Jacobsen, Ottosen, councilman, Farmers Elvtr. Co.; Chas. Helland, Hardy, councilman, Farmers Elvtr. Co.; L. J. Fevold, Badger, village treasurer, Farmers Elvtr. Co.; A. P. Ruebel, Barnum, councilman, Barnum Elvtr. Co.; C. G. Wilson, Blockton, village treasurer, Farmers Elvtr. Co.—Art Torkelson.

KANSAS

Altamont, Kan.—Soy bean flour is now being manufactured by the Altamont Exchange Mill.

Wichita, Kan.—New feed equipment has been installed recently in the plant of the Ross Seed Co.

Emporia, Kan.—The mill plant and stock of the Teichgraeber Milling Co. were damaged by windstorm on Apr. 3.

Delphos, Kan.—The mill plant of the Delphos Milling Co., Inc., was slightly damaged by windstorm on Mar. 17.

Black Wolf, Kan.—A new 10-ton truck scale was recently installed at the Black Wolf Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator.

Clafin, Kan.—The E. L. Rickel Grain Co.'s elevator has undergone extensive repairs, Ben Munson & Sons doing the work.

Claudell, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Claudell Farmers Elvtr. & Shipping Ass'n on Mar. 16 or 17.

Elk City, Kan.—Roy L. Kirkpatrick has sold his feed mill to James W. Liggett, who is now in charge of the mill and will continue to operate it.

Pawnee Rock, Kan.—The George Gano grain elevator is installing a 12,000 gallon, distillate tank. It already had two large gasoline and four oil tanks.

Turon, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co., of Hutchinson, Kan., has purchased the Collingwood Grain Co.'s elevator at this point and will operate it.

Studley, Kan.—A contract for the erection of a 30,000-bu. elevator for the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. of Salina, Kan., has been awarded to Ben Munson & Sons.

Salina, Kan.—About 40 grain men were the guests of E. C. Wyatt, of the Wyatt Grain Co., at his recent birthday celebration at the hunting lodge near this city, where he was their host at dinner.

Glen Elder, Kan.—The elevators belonging to the N. R. Dockstader Estate located here and at Cawker City, Kan., have been sold to Bailey & Lynch, grain brokers, of Salina, Kan., which will assume management June 1.

Salina, Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. will move its offices from this city to Kansas City, on April 15. A sales office will be maintained here, in charge of A. F. Pyle, a son-in-law of C. E. Robinson, senior member of the firm.

Lowe, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Equity Exchange, of Garden City, Kan., has purchased from Homer Everly the elevators at this point and at Peterson. This gives the Farmers Co. six elevators, the others including two at Garden City, one at Pierceville and one at Tennis.

Wichita, Kan.—The 37th annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city May 15 and 16, with headquarters at the Broadview Hotel. One of the features of the convention will be the discussion of the country elevator and the grain exchange codes, and a member of the elevator code com'te will explain what is expected of operators under the code.

Greensburg, Kan.—The old 42,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is being dismantled and the new 80,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator, for which Chalmers & Borton have the contract, will be erected on its site. It will consist of four 16-foot tanks, 100 feet high, a workroom 10 feet wide with 8 bins overhead, the tanks being surmounted by a cupola 14x27x24 feet. In the driveway, which will be attached, will be installed a Kewanee Truck Lift, steel grate and pan. The leg will be steel and concrete, housing a 12-inch 32-oz. 6-ply K. C. Belt with 11x7 V cups at 9-inch centers. The head drive will be a gear unit, with 25-h.p. enclosed motor. All spouting to be steel, 14-gage, and all bearings anti-friction. The scale will be a 10-bu. Richardson automatic. The elevator will be completed by June 15.

Oketo, Kan.—Have changed our name to The Oketo Elvtr. Co. [formerly Oketo Elvtr. Co.] as we own all elevators at this point; capital, \$50,000; handle feeds, seeds, coal and grain, in fact anything in this line by which we can make an honest dollar. During the depression we have repainted all buildings and installed modern electrical equipment. We are now installing a tex-rope drive from motor to leg. Have installed truck dump and a new scale.—The Oketo Elvtr. Co.

Grainfield, Kan.—The re-inforced concrete elevator under construction for H. G. Stewart by Chalmers & Borton, as reported in the Journals last number, will have a capacity of 42,000 bus. and will consist of four tanks, 75 feet high by 14 feet in diameter, separated by a workroom 9 feet wide with six bins overhead. Driveway will be attached. The cupola on top of the tanks will house a 10-bu. Richardson Scale, automatic type, distributor, spouting, etc. The leg casings will be steel and concrete, equipped with a 12-inch rubber-covered belt with 6x11 DP Cups. All bearings thruout will be anti-friction; head drive will be Ehrsam make, 15-h.p., using 15-h.p. enclosed-type motor. A manlift will be installed, extending from the work floor to the cupola floor. In the driveway will be a Kewanee Truck Lift and steel grate 6 feet by 8 feet over steel pan. The elevator will be completed in time for this season's crop.

KENTUCKY

Dant, Ky.—The J. W. Dant Distillery, capacity 200 bus. of grain daily, started production on Mar. 21.—A. W. W.

Princeton, Ky.—R. U. Kevl & Son recently installed a new corn crusher at their mill, replacing the one damaged by fire.

Frankfort, Ky.—The K. Taylor Distillery has let the contract to the Struck Const. Co. for a new plant of 1,200 bus. daily capacity.—A. W. W.

Bardstown, Ky.—The Tom Moore Distillery will soon complete its first unit, providing for 600 bus. of grain per day, which it will later step up to 2,400 bus.—A. W. W.

Lawrenceburg, Ky.—The Old Joe Distillery Co. has purchased malt, rye, corn, etc., and is merely waiting on final government survey of the plant to start producing. Capacity is 600 bus. per day.—A. W. W.

LOUISVILLE LETTER

The Bernheim Distillery is enlarging capacity from 2,000 to 3,500 bus. of grain daily.—A. W. W.

Additional distilleries are getting started in Kentucky, with others enlarging capacities for larger daily production.—A. W. W.

Harry A. Volz, head of S. Zorn & Co., has been elected pres. of the Louisville Water Co., a part time occupation, that leaves time to attend to other business.—A. W. W.

Arthur C. Schuff, head of the wholesale grain house of A. C. Schuff & Co., died on Mar. 29, following a long illness. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ida Schuff, and two daughters.—A. W. W.

G. M. Lewis, a director of the Ballard & Ballard Co., flour millers, long an ardent hunter, has become one of the first flight trap shots of the Louisville district, and in the weekly gun club records has been running close to the top, in the list of those breaking 45 or better out of a possible 50 targets.—A. W. W.

A number of distillery projects in Kentucky that had been held up pending Federal permits, should come to life as a result of announcement at Washington, Apr. 2, by the F. A. C. A. of many going to the independents, including the following in Kentucky: Allied Brewing & Distilling Co., Frankfort, operating the "Old Hermitage Distillery" at that place; Churchill Downs Distillery Co., Louisville, with plant at Smith's Station; Old Kennebec Distillery Co., Frankfort, with plant at Kennebec Station; John Poindexter Distilleries Co., Cynthiana, with plant at Poindexter; A. Ph. Stitzel, Inc., and W. L. Weller & Sons, Inc., Louisville, with plant at Shively; Belmont Distilling Co., office and plant at Louisville; Tom Moore Distillery Co., office and plant at Bardstown; Duffy Malt Whiskey Co. (subsidiary, Frankfort Distilleries), Louisville and Baltimore.—A. W. W.

Stratton Grain Company

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Thomas P. Gibbons has been elected president of J. T. Gibbons, Inc., of which he was formerly vice-pres., succeeding his brother, J. T. Gibbons, Jr., who died late in January, as previously reported. This firm, wholesale grain and mixed feeds, is a pioneer, having been founded by J. T. Gibbons, Sr., in 1862.

New Orleans, La.—The wrecking of the Illinois Central elevators D and E at Stuyvesant Dock leaves this port with only one grain storage elevator, the I. C. R. R. elevator "C" at Poydras street and the Chalmette and Westwego elevators having been wrecked several years ago. The concrete elevator put up by the Port Commission pays no taxes, insurance or interest on the investment, so crowded out the privately owned houses. In case fire, accident or dust explosion puts public elevator out of commission the expense of hauling bulk grain thru flat warehouses will drive the business to other ports.

MARYLAND

Buckeystown, Md.—The elevator and warehouse owned by Dietrich & Gambrill Co. burned Mar. 21; loss, \$15,000.

Greensboro, Md.—The Peerless Mill here has been leased by G. W. and L. Riddleberger, who contemplate installing new feed grinding and mixing machinery.

BALTIMORE LETTER

Dudley G. Roe, Jr., formerly of Dudley G. Roe & Son, grain shippers of Sudlersville, Md., is now in charge of the option department of Frank B. Cahn & Co.—R. C. N.

J. H. Ball, manager of the Southern States Co-op. Mills, has resumed his duties after having recovered from a recent physical breakdown from overwork.—R. C. N.

Two full cargoes of Polish rye, the first direct importation at this port, were recently unloaded into the Port Covington elevator of the Western Maryland Railway Co.—R. C. N.

Gustav Herzer, Jr., proprietor of Gustav Herzer & Son, grain merchants, who has been suffering from a stomach ailment, has decided to take a rest cure and abstain from business completely.—R. C. N.

The Maryland Sales Representatives' Ass'n, of which Stanley G. Erdman, local manager of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., is president, will hold its annual dinner at the Southern Hotel, Apr. 14.—R. C. N.

Henry A. Lederer, proprietor of Lederer Bros., whose home was gutted by fire some weeks ago, has decided not to return to the old Eutaw Place home after repairs have been made, but has leased an apartment on University Parkway.—R. C. N.

At the recent meeting of the Baltimore Flour Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., C. Emmerich Mears; vice-pres., J. Ross Myers, Jr.; sec'y, Charles Minnigerode; treas., Stanley G. Erdman.—R. C. N.

The domestic grain elevator No. 2 of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jail Yard, which has been closed since Nov. 3, 1933, is to be razed to provide for additional track facilities at that point. The house had a storage capacity of 275,000 bus., and was built 43 years ago.—R. C. N.

At a general meeting, Apr. 13, of the members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce action will be taken on the following proposed amendment to the by-laws: "Section 3(A)—Resident members, acting as forwarding agents, may, in such capacity, perform any, or all, of the following services for persons not members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, or for members thereof not residing in Baltimore, viz: Ship grain for export, receive foreign and other waterborne grain, receive and ship grain for export, receive and ship foreign and other waterborne grain for domestic and/or transit purposes, exchange inland for ocean documents, exchange ocean and other waterborne documents for inland documents, deliver Baltimore elevator receipts for and on behalf of sellers and/or buyers and/or owners, blow, screen, dry, mix, and otherwise condition grain for the purpose of restoring and/or improving the grade or grades of such grain, provided that all grain handled or used for mixing purposes as aforesaid is the property of the party for whom the service or services are rendered. They shall make a minimum charge of one-quarter cent per bushel for the performance of such services or any of them, and shall also charge all expenses of whatever character incurred in the handling of the grain or transfer of documents; but if said agent, or agents, make any advances against inland, or ocean, or other waterborne bills of lading, the rates of commission and other charges specified in Section 1 of this Article shall be charged. These provisions are to apply only to grain which has been shipped from a foreign country, an inland possession or from an established market of the United States."—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Novi, Mich.—The Novi Supply Co. reports that on the night of Mar. 27 the wind blew down the coal sheds comprising a portion of its elevator plant.

Quincy, Mich.—The McKenzie Milling Co. has awarded contract to the MacDonald Engineering Co. for the construction of an addition to its elevator having a capacity of 27,000 bus. and to be of concrete.

Coleman, Mich.—The Coleman Elvtr. Co. has recovered most of the stock of tires and tubes stolen from its oil station several weeks ago, but no trace of the 3,000 pounds of beans stolen at the same time from its elevator has been found.

Williamston, Mich.—The Red Cedar Alfalfa Milling Co. has bot a building on Georgia St., installed machinery and is now in full operation. Three grades of alfalfa meal are ground, which is sold to manufacturers of dairy and poultry feeds.

Corunna, Mich.—Mason H. Cole, a former grain dealer of this city who retired from business and moved to Detroit 25 years ago, died on Mar. 21, after a brief illness, at the home of his daughter in Detroit, at the age of 94 years. Another daughter also survives.

Durand, Mich.—W. H. Marshall, manager of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Grand Blanc, Mich., has taken possession of the Isbell-Brown Elvtr. here and will conduct a general elevator business, John Gainey, of Grand Blanc, being manager for the present. The new concern has purchased the coal business of the Shiawassee Coal Co. also. The Isbell-Brown buildings have been vacant for several years.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The Kellogg Co., cereal manufacturers, on Mar. 26 announced permanent adoption of the 6-hour day, after three years of trial operation together with the highest wage scale ever paid to the company's employees. The minimum hourly rate of 50 cents is being increased to 67 cents, along with a proportionate increase in other basic rates. Bonuses will make it possible for workers to increase this rate to 81 cents hourly.

Fowlerville, Mich.—Orla B. Hall has bot the mill of George A. Peckens, who has been in the milling business 34 years.

MINNESOTA

Renville, Minn.—A new corn sheller has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Pipestone, Minn.—On Mar. 26 wind blew a few strips of tin off the roof of the elevator of the Pipestone Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Dundas, Minn.—The equipment of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was recently improved by the addition of a new feed mixer.

Tracy, Minn.—New equipment, including a truck lift and a head drive, have been installed at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

New Prague, Minn.—A hammer mill was recently added to the equipment of the local plant of the International Milling Co., whose headquarters are at Minneapolis.

Georgetown, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has saved \$500 a year at its new elevator in screenings taken from wheat. Besides, the grade of the grain has been improved also.

Garvin, Minn.—A new scale and dump will be installed and the driveway and office of the west elevator of the Garvin Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will be repaired if crop conditions justify it.

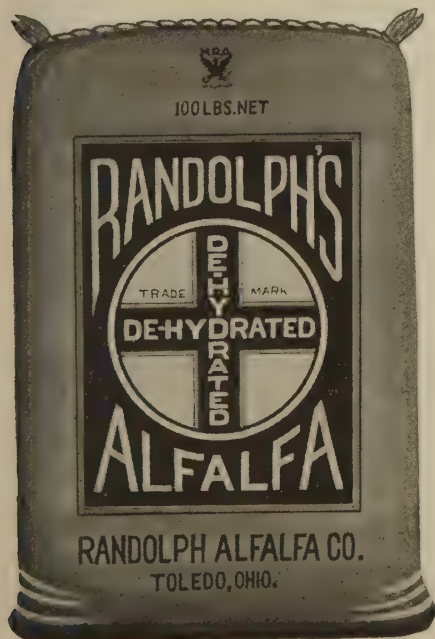
Sauk Center, Minn.—Frank T. Hamilton, former sec'y of the Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n, well known in the feed trade of the Northwest, is now associated with the Central Minnesota Milling Co.

Plainview, Minn.—Hugh Huff, of Wabasha, Minn., has been appointed manager of the J. G. Dill Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Leo Hager, who has been transferred by the company to Stockholm, Wis.

Wanamingo, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for a 20-ton 26-foot Fairbanks Truck Scale fitted with two truck dumps and steel grates. Work will be started at once.

Raymond, Minn.—The 18,000-bu. elevator here formerly owned by the New London Milling Co. has been purchased by Max Hintz, who has been a grain buyer for 30 years. Mill feed and flour will be handled as side lines.

St. Paul, Minn.—Andrew P. Dolenty, retired wholesale grain and hay commission merchant, died Mar. 25 in St. Joseph's Hospital, at the age of 67 years. In 1903, together with his brother Joseph, he established the Dolenty Bros. Wholesale Grain & Hay Commission Co. Mr. Dolenty retired in 1928.



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Duluth, Minn.—R. M. White, head of the White Grain Co. and of the Bob White Feed Mills, has the sympathy of the trade in the death of his wife, which occurred Mar. 20, after a brief illness. Besides her husband Mrs. White leaves one son, Earl M.

Tyler, Minn.—Fire was discovered late in the night of Mar. 14 in the feed loading shed on the east side of the Utoft Grain Co.'s elevator, but fortunately the fire department was able to put it out before it reached the elevator. Slight damage was done to the shed.

Albert Lea, Minn.—The Albert Lea Milling Co.'s property has been purchased by the Albert Lea Food Products Co., a new concern, which will require grains for the manufacture of its products. The mill, one of the largest and oldest in southern Minnesota, will be remodeled at a cost of \$60,000.

Morristown, Minn.—The Commander Elvtr. Co. (headquarters Minneapolis) has awarded the contract to the Hogenson Const. Co. to build an elevator at this point. Crews have already started the work, which will be rushed to an early completion. The Commander Co.'s former elevator here burned a year ago in February.

Clarkfield, Minn.—Local grain men were hosts to about 100 elevator managers and assistants on the evening of Mar. 20. The business meeting was held in the city hall auditorium, and lunch was served in the Legion club rooms. Several vocal numbers were rendered by Mr. Nyberg, from the office of the State Railroad & Warehouse Commission.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Harold Serumgard, formerly of Devils Lake, N. D., has become associated with the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., of this city.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Henry Weeber, former grain dealer of this city, died recently at his home four miles north of this city, at the age of 79.

The death of John A. Oliver occurred on Apr. 1. He was grain and flour agent for the C., M., St. P. & P. Ry., and a member of the Minneapolis Traffic Club for many years.

C. L. Spaulding is acting as temporary assistant general manager at the local office of the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. He has been superintendent for the company, with headquarters at Warren, Minn.

Arthur E. Adkins, an inspector in the state grain inspection department for 20 years, and later a member of the Frank A. Pierce Co., screenings dealer, of this city, died Mar. 28, at the age of 72 years. He lived at Anoka, Minn.

All of the officers of the Minneapolis Grain Shippers Ass'n were re-elected at the annual dinner and business meeting of the ass'n, held on Apr. 5, and are as follows: Pres., James P. Hessong; vice-pres., Edward J. Pierce; sec'y-treas., James A. Gould; Otto F. Bast and Fred W. Drum, directors.

Charles J. Anderson, veteran Minnesota special agent for the Mill Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, died in a Winona, Minn., hospital Mar. 30, after a six-day illness. Funeral services were conducted in Minneapolis. Born in Sweden, Mr. Anderson came to the United States with his parents when but a child. The earlier years of his American life were spent in Illinois. With a brother he established an insurance agency in Minneapolis about twenty-five years ago. When this business was disposed of in 1915, "Charlie" became associated with the northwestern department of the Mills Mutuals, continuing with that organization until his death. Millers and grain men of the Northwest, particularly in Minnesota and Wisconsin, among whom "Charlie" had a wide acquaintance, have sustained a loss which will be keenly felt.

MISSOURI

Kirkville, Mo.—We plan some on making repairs and improvements and may perhaps install corn cutter and grader and feed mixer. —Quality Feed Store.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Grain Club held a dinner meeting recently, attended by 45 members and guests. Trade problems were discussed after dinner.

Lockwood, Mo.—John Worthey, of Greenfield, Mo., has bot an interest in the Lockwood Milling Co., feed manufacturers, and is now operating the mill on a full time basis.

Fredericktown, Mo.—The Fredericktown Milling Co.'s plant was damaged by fire, on Mar. 10, believed to have been caused either by a burned out bearing or an exhaust pipe.

Watson, Mo.—Turner Bros. elevator at this point has been sold to J. T. Bentley and Louis U. Bentley, of Hamburg, Mo., who have taken possession and are now operating the elevator.

Union, Mo.—E. C. Karstedt, who recently leased the Union Mills, formerly operated by the Farmers & Merchants Milling Co., contemplates installing a corn cracker and grader and a bran packer later on.

Pendleton, Mo.—W. R. Myers has been appointed manager of the elevator of the Pendleton Feed Store, the new name of the former Farmers Elvtr. Co., recently bot by Messrs. Shaw and Lee, as previously reported.

Bigelow, Mo.—The elevator here owned by Mrs. Phoebe Solleder has been sold to J. W. Hill, the price being \$3,500. Mr. Hill has been operating the elevator under lease since 1927 under the name of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—Members of the Merchants Exchange recently voted favorably on proposed changes in certain rules affecting trading in grain futures, one of which was to change the unit of trading in the pit to 5,000 bus., from the former 1,000 bus.

Richmond, Mo.—Extensive repairs are being made at the Hall-Baker Grain Co.'s elevator at this point, including installation of new automatic scales and new rafters and beams in the upper part of the elevator. C. W. Rocklage is local manager.

Carrollton, Mo.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has agreed to sell its two elevators here to the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., of Kansas City. Many necessary repairs will be made to the elevator located on the Wabash Railroad. The other one is on the C. B. & Q.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

On Mar. 23 the Kelley Mill Co.'s plant was slightly damaged by windstorm.

Applicants for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade include Harry L. Robinson on transfer from Oscar Malo, the membership selling for \$3,900.

Thomas E. Quisenberry, pres. of the Quisenberry-Hoggs Mfg. Co., maker of poultry feeds and supplies, died at his home on Mar. 20, after an illness of several months.

Walter A. Hinchman, well known grain man and Board of Trade member, died late in March, after an illness of seven weeks. He was at one time connected with the Kemper Grain Co., of this city, now out of business, and was a member of the local Board of Trade for 37 years.

A com'ite, composed of F. C. Vincent and B. L. Hargis, has been appointed to investigate the Missouri retailers' occupation tax as it affects grain. Together with representatives of other state grain exchanges, the com'ite consulted with the state auditor late in March. Attorneys for the local Board of Trade hold the opinion that sales of wheat to mills are not subject to the tax.

The feed department of the Ransom Coal & Grain Co. has been sold to the L. C. Worth Commission Co., the transaction involving the purchase of the company's good-will and transfer of trademarks, which will be used by the new owners. The Ransom Co. is one of the oldest in this city, having been established 42 years ago. Three or four carloads of grain are handled daily in making up the feed products of the concern.

The Robinson Elvtr. Co., one of the oldest and largest companies of its kind in Kansas, operating a line of 65 houses in Kansas and Colorado, will move its main offices from Salina, Kan., to this city on Apr. 15, in the Board of Trade Bldg. The company, which is composed of C. E. Robinson and his son, Harry L., also owns the Kansas Elvtr Co., of this city. Both companies hold membership in the Board of Trade.

Applicants for membership in the Board of Trade include Lon H. Powell, head of the Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., Wichita, Kan., on transfer from the late Edward Hymers, formerly with Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., the price being \$3,750. Milton M. McGreevy is another applicant, having bot the membership of F. E. Ransom for \$3,900. Hugh Hinson, formerly pit representative of Winthrop Mitchell & Co., now represents Harris-Upham & Co.

The Randolph Dock Co. plans the erection of a grain elevator and dock, and has applied for a Federal loan of \$692,000 under the P. W. A.

John F. Cole, a laborer for a construction company, has been awarded \$35,000 damages in court here against the Uhlmann Grain Co., operator of the Wabash Elvtr. of this city, for injuries received while working at the elevator at the time a dust explosion occurred. The plaintiff claimed that he suffered a spinal injury caused by a metal window frame falling on him while he was working in the elevator, due to the dust explosion. He sued for \$75,000.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The trading hall of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange and adjacent rooms, have recently been entirely redecorated. The local interest was welcomed during the period when Congress was bearing down heavily upon what they proposed to do with grain and stocks trading.

J. Wes. Macauley, appointee of Governor Park to the chief clerkship of the St. Joseph office of the Missouri State Grain Inspection and Weighing Department, has been transferred to the Missouri Highway Department. Ralph McNerny, chief inspector, is now in charge of the St. Joseph office.

Recent letters and visitors indicate that St. Joseph's radio grain markets are covering a very extensive territory. Reports received from Clovis, N. M., and Inkster, N. D., advise of clear and regular reception. The local station has 2,500 watts power, and the exchange broadcasts five times daily.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Albert T. Taylor, son of A. R. Taylor, manager of the Stratton Grain Co.'s local elevator, was married on Mar. 28 to Geraldine Swift, daughter of the Chicago packer. Young Taylor worked at the Stratton elevator last summer, contemplating following the grain business, but later went to Chicago to work for an investment company, and while there met Miss Swift.

NEBRASKA

Benson (Omaha p. o.), Neb.—Fire of electrical origin slightly damaged the property of Stoltenberg Elvtr. Co. several weeks ago.

Charleston, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. contemplates rebuilding its scale platform, installing rope transmissions, repairing the dump and rebuilding its coal sheds.

Thayer, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Ass'n has appointed Ambrose Retzlaff manager of its elevator, succeeding Harold L. Peterson, who has taken a similar position at Charleston, Neb.

Omaha, Neb.—An employe of the Miller Cereal Mills Co. was burned on the hands and face recently when he pulled a switch at the mill, due to the switch blowing out. No fire ensued.

Deshler, Neb.—In a fire on the Emil Ehlers farm near here on Mar. 17, an elevator containing 750 bus. of wheat was destroyed; loss, including that on the barn also, \$2,500; partly insured.

Bruno, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co. is installing an electric truck hoist, which, with the 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale installed last fall, fully equips the plant to handle trucks.

Bayard, Neb.—An elevator here, owned since last July by C. L. Bartlett, was destroyed by fire on Apr. 8. The flames were discovered about 2:30 a. m., after it was too late to save the structure and 4,000 bus. of grain in it.

Schuyler, Neb.—Gerald Ehernberger has acquired the old Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.'s elevators here and at Rogers and is having the wreckage of the local plant, caused by the mill fire of last October, cleaned up. He expects to be able to save three rooms of the executive building and will convert it into an office building. No definite plans have been formed regarding the future of the 150,000-bu. elevator, at present under lease to the Christopher Grain Co., of Kansas City, which is using it for storage and transfer. The concrete tanks were not destroyed in the fire, tho damaged somewhat. Mr. Ehernberger began his grain career in the old Wells-Abbott-Nieman plant and was in charge of the grain-purchasing end of the business for many years. The reported sale of this property to a New York company in December evidently fell thru.

NEW ENGLAND

Concord, N. H.—The damage resulting from fire in our mill on Mar. 14 was slight. Our plant includes a grain elevator and warehouse. —G. N. Bartemus Co.

Canaan, Conn.—The death of Henry B. Ives, one of the partners of the Ives & Pierce feed business here for 37 years, occurred at St. Petersburg, Fla., recently. He was 65 years of age.

Rutland, Vt.—Daniel D. Burditt, Sr., who with his brother founded the grain firm of Burditt Bros., of this city, died at his home in Pittsford, Vt., on Mar. 24, at the age of 84 years. Mr. Burditt was one of the best known grain and feed dealers in the state.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Feed Products Corp., incorporated; incorporators: Newell H. Timmerman, Raymond J. Davies, Charles H. Kendall; grain and feed firm.

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include the following: W. D. Carmichael, Jr., Thomas L. McConchie, Jr., and William Owen Rees.

Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.—The block long warehouse of the Liberty Grain & Feed Co., together with contents, burned during the night of Mar. 17. A watchman on duty in the warehouse escaped by leaping from a second-story window.

New York, N. Y.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. is moving its office in this city to the Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, after having been at 225 Broadway for several years. The entire 46th floor of the Woolworth Bldg. will be occupied. G. A. Tomlinson is the local office manager.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Robert Bennett, for 16 years associated with Spencer Kellogg & Sons, has been appointed temporary superintendent of the plant of Spencer Kellogg & Sons of Canada, Ltd., at Hankow, China, succeeding James O'Leary, who is on a six months' leave of absence. Mr. Bennett expects to arrive at his new post on Apr. 25.

NORTH DAKOTA

Gladstone, N. D.—John Robertson, an elevator manager for many years, died at his home here last month, at the age of 70 years.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., of Cummings, N. D., recently became a member of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Lucca, N. D.—J. W. Hoyer, manager of the elevator of the Lucca Farmers Elvtr. Co., is gradually recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Harvey, N. D.—The Harvey Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently installed a roller mill, power to be supplied by electric motor, for grinding all kinds of feed.

Grandin, N. D.—The Grandin Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has appointed R. L. Kneisel, former manager of the co-op. elevator at St. Joe, manager of its elevator.

St. Joe (Starkweather p. o.), N. D.—Victor Madsen has been appointed manager of the St. Joe Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator succeeding R. L. Kneisel, who has gone to Grandin, N. D.

Neche, N. D.—During the recent serious illness of his father, C. E. Briggs, who is now slowly recovering, H. C. Briggs was called home to take charge of the Briggs Grain Co.

Grandin, N. D.—The Grandin Farmers Co-op. Co. is one of 32 companies and individuals who have filed suit in the federal district court against the wheat embargo of Governor Langer.

Edinburg, N. D.—O. O. Torgerson, who has the past 25 years been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has been given a leave of absence on account of poor health, R. Johnson being acting manager during his absence. On June 14 a celebration is to be arranged in Mr. Torgerson's honor.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The manager of the state owned mill and elevator has signed an agreement making the plant a closed shop. Only members of the cereal workers' and engineers' unions will be employed. Manager Ludwig Pederson states that the object is to use the union label on mill products in the hope of stimulating sales.

Nash, N. D.—Gasoline has been added as a side line by the Nash Grain & Trading Co.

Strasburg, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was recently robbed of \$20 in cash and several dollars' worth of tools.

Wahpeton, N. D.—The Math Braun Milling Co. will make extensive improvements at its plant here and it has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a large size corn cutter and grader to be operated by an electric motor. Other equipment will include a new 20-ton 26x9 Fairbanks Truck Scale fitted with two improved dumps.

OHIO

Luckey, O.—The Luckey Farmers Exchange recently purchased a Sidney Ear Corn Crusher. Stelvideo (Greenville p. o.), O.—Wind damaged the metal roof of the elevator building of the Stelvideo Grain & Coal Co. on Mar. 9.

Toledo, O.—After Apr. 2 the office address of the sec'y of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, W. W. Cummings, will be 1730 King Ave., Columbus, O., instead of this city.

Youngstown, O.—The Smith Crawford Co. is the successor to Smith Crawford, Clyde and Grace Crawford and Loretta Parker recently incorporated the company, to deal in grain, feed, seed, etc.

Cleveland, O.—Frederick T. Kemmer, connected with the Cleveland Grain Co. for 35 years and assistant sec'y at the time of his death, passed away at his home in this city, on Mar. 31, aged 73 years.

New Hampshire, O.—Burglars entered the office of the New Hampshire Grain Co. during the night of Mar. 26 and took a radio and a typewriter. This is the first robbery in this village since last September.

Greenfield, O.—The old Lower Mill, as it is known locally, built in 1849 and operated continuously until a year ago, is to be re-opened by C. B. Fred, who plans to operate a feed mill and meal grinding business.

Brice, O.—William E. Cook, a member of the Motz-Cook Co., operators of an elevator here, died Mar. 29 in Grant Hospital, Columbus, following an operation for goiter. Mr. Cook, who was 70 years of age, is survived by his widow and one son.

Columbus, O.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, on Apr. 2 moved his office from Toledo, O., back to this city, 1730 King Ave. The change was made in the belief that members of the ass'n could better be served from a more central location.

Rush's Station (Greenville p. o.), O.—O. L. Ross has leased Charles L. Dangler's elevator at this point, has installed a hammer mill and opened for business last month. Besides handling grain and feeds he has a number of side lines, including coal, fertilizer, fences, gasoline and oils.

Delaware, O.—The Delaware Farmers Exchange several months ago purchased a 60x80-foot, five-story building, just north of its elevator, which it has put into shape to serve all needs of local farmers and formally opened on Mar. 24. Seeds, feeds, farm hardware, paint, roofing, fencing, anything farmers need, are carried.

Columbus, O.—Unless exemptions are allowed from the federal processing tax on state-used flour, the State of Ohio may enter the flour making business. A plan has been presented to state officials for the erection of a state mill, to be operated by prison labor, to provide the various state institutions with flour and cereals.

Hartville, O.—The Hartville Elvtr. Co. has installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Covington, O.—I received my subscription Feb. 29, '34. My receipt number is 2651, signed by S. W. Binker, Rep.—D. F. Hartle. [This is the first we have heard of Mr. Binker. No one of the Binker family has ever been employed by the Grain Dealers Journal or its successor, the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated.—Charles S. Clark, Mgr.]

OKLAHOMA

Bartlesville, Okla.—The Bar-Dew Grain Products has dissolved its charter.

Jet, Okla.—A new elevator will be erected by the Central Grain Co. to replace the one burned recently, as reported in the Journals last number.

Hitchcock, Okla.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: H. J. Fleming, J. C. Beckloff and R. E. Meehan.

Homestead, Okla.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$12,000; incorporators: A. R. Bouse, H. H. Martens and L. A. Robinson.

Cherokee, Okla.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: B. S. Allison, Justin C. Henderson and Fred W. Benson.

Fairview, Okla.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Martin Reese, E. B. Chamberlain and Luther B. Horton.

Walters, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is being formed here and incorporated to take over the local elevator of the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Kingfisher, Okla.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: Henry Nueggenbarg, Charles W. Schoelen and John J. Toulson.

Edmond, Okla.—The garage and warehouse adjoining the office of the Eagle Milling Co.'s plant was damaged in a mid-day fire on Mar. 21, caused by a grass fire. The loss was small.

Jefferson, Okla.—The Hacker Flour Mills, burned in December and being rebuilt by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., as previously reported, are expected to be in operation again by May 1. Mrs. W. T. Hacker is the owner.

Strong City, Okla.—A local unit of the Oklahoma Grain Growers Ass'n has been organized here and preparations made to turn the Strong City co-operative elevator, now held by the Farmers National Grain Corp., over to the new organization.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

LaCrosse, Wash.—Walter Camp is the new manager for the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. here.

Peck, Wash.—A new elevator will be built at this point by the Peck Grain Growers, it is reported.

Hite, Wash.—A new 70,000-bu. elevator is to be erected at this point by the Reardan Grain Growers.

Reardan, Wash.—The Reardan Grain Growers are building a 70,000-bu. addition to their elevator here.

Craigmont, Ida.—The Union Warehouse & Merc. Co. plans construction of a 70,000-bu. addition to its elevator here.

Alderwood Manor, Wash.—William Geltz, of the Alderwood Grain Co., has moved his office to the east end of the warehouse for greater convenience, and has sealed it in natural cedar paneling.

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Eugene, Ore.—In order to have its yearly overhauling, the Eugene Mill & Elevtr. Co. shut down temporarily recently.

Vancouver, Wash.—Fire slightly damaged stock on the platform of the feed mill of the Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n on Mar. 21.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Walla Walla Grain Growers plans construction of two new 120,000-bu. elevators, borrowing the money from the Co-op. Bank.

Eugene, Ore.—Carl Lima has succeeded Jim Pooley as manager of the Standard Feed Co. Mr. Pooley is now with the Crown Mills. Mr. Lima formerly operated the Lima Mills at Silverton, Ore.

Joseph, Ore.—Leland Kiddle, of Wallowa, Ore., has bot S. D. Houck's grain warehouse here. About three years ago Mr. Houck sold the warehouse to James McNair, of Pendleton, taking it back last year.

Winlock, Wash.—The Farmers Mercantile Co., Inc., pioneer feed concern, opened its new plant on Mar. 19 and resumed operations after a shut-down of several months due to a fire that destroyed its former plant.

Govan, Wash.—Thieves broke into the local warehouses of the Seattle Grain Co., the Almira Farmers Warehouse Co., and the Almira Trading Co. during the third week of March, taking grain sacks from each house.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city June 15 and 16. Prominent speakers will be on the program and objects of interest to the trade will be discussed.

Myrick (Helix p. o.), Ore.—Ground has been broken for the foundation for the 150,000-bu. elevator being constructed for the Myrick Elevtr. Co. by Louis Delivuk & Co. Stockholders in the Myrick Elevtr. Co. are farmers of the community.

Uniontown, Wash.—The Uniontown Co-op. Ass'n contemplates the construction of a new elevator adjoining its present 100,000-bu. elevator, the new structure being of the same size and the machinery already on hand operating both houses.

Bellevue, Wash.—The Midlakes Feed & Fuel Co. is doubling the size of its office, putting in a large seed cabinet, also poultry and stock remedies and spraying material. Seed will be handled in package or bulk. The company has also added a new truck to its equipment.

Gervais, Ore.—B. B. Barner, of Amity, Ore., a warehouseman at McCoy, Ore., for many years, has bot the McKinley warehouses here, which he will remodel somewhat, installing seed cleaning machinery, a feed grinder and making other improvements. He expects to be ready for business by July 1.

Longview, Wash.—A. H. Watkins, of the Watkins Produce Co., operating a feed mill at Kalama, Wash., and feed stores at Kalama, Kelso and Castle Rock, has taken over the Weimar Feed Co.'s plant here and will move his Kalama mill to this property, thus permitting shorter hauls. He will also conduct a feed store here.

Pomeroy, Wash.—The Pomeroy Grain Growers have purchased a 72,000-bu. elevator and a 120,000-bu. wheat warehouse here from the Farmers' National Grain Corp. for about \$19,000. They will also negotiate a loan from the Spokane Bank for Co-operatives to finance immediate construction of a new elevator with capacity of 75,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Worley, Ida.—The Worley Grain Growers, a farmers co-op. company, plans the erection of a bulk grain elevator here this season, of cribbed construction and having a capacity of 50,000 bus. A second unit, of like capacity, is contemplated for the future, when the quantity of grain handled demands it. Machinery for the new house includes a combination scale and dump. Financing is expected to be thru the government loan office.

Opportunity, Wash.—Ralph W. Lakin and his wife have purchased the interest of Mr. Lakin's father, D. E. Lakin, in the Lakin Milling Co. The elder Lakin, who is now retiring, and his son formed the business 12 years ago. Poultry and dairy feeds are manufactured. During the first three weeks of March the company unloaded 15 cars of raw material, including four cars of wheat, two of corn, one of barley, one of oil meal, one of oyster shell, one of fish meal, one of milk powder and two of meat meal.

Colville, Wash.—The Colville Flour Mills, operated by John Bresnahan and Dan Droz, have started construction of a new elevator, that will more than double its present bulk grain storage capacity, and of a complete new feed plant. The elevator will have seven bins with a total capacity of 20,000 bus. New elevator equipment will be installed, including a truck dump and conveying equipment. The work is being done by local labor under the direction of H. C. Turvey.

Pullman, Wash.—Pullman Grain Growers, Inc., have awarded contract for the building of additions to their elevators here and at Albion, Wash., to W. J. Morrell. These additions will add 150,000 bus. to the capacity of the elevators, and will consist of bins 12x12 feet, approximately 60 feet deep, of the hanging bin type, with outlets to belt conveyor to carry grain to present pits. The distribution in the top to bins is thru new style distributor, with steel spouting to each bin.

Grangeville, Ida.—The Farmers National Warehouse Corp. is reported as planning enlargement of its grain storage facilities both here and at Fenn, which is in the same county. The plan is to add 100,000 bus. of bulk storage, cribbed construction, to the Grangeville plant, approximately doubling its capacity, not counting the storage for sacked grain. The proposed elevator at Fenn would increase the capacity of that plant by 80,000 bus., making the total 180,000 bus. A bad fire last August destroyed most of the large grain facilities here, except the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s properties, therefore this expansion is deemed necessary.

Thornton, Wash.—A new 100,000-bu. elevator is to be erected here for the Colfax Grain Growers, Inc., who have awarded contract for construction to W. J. Morrell. The building is to be equipped with 23 bins, all but eight of which are hopper bottom, and a Clarks Automatic Shovel will be employed to empty the bottom of the flat bottomed bins. This elevator is the hanging type of bins next to the pit and will be equipped with 15-ton Fairbanks Type S Dump Scales, 6-foot auto truck lift, 8-bu. automatic shipping scale and Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engine power, all bearings thru-out are roller bearing. Will also be equipped with 18-in. conveyor belt for conveying some of the grain from bins to crib also, same belt will be used to convey from an outside grate for cutting in and dumping in sack grain. Outside walls and roof of building will be covered with sheet iron, equipped with lightning rods. An engine room will be entirely enclosed in concrete.

Stanton (Helix p. o.), Ore.—The Farmers Mutual Warehouse Co., of Helix, has awarded to the Hogenson Const. Co. contract for a 140,000-bu. cribbed elevator, to have 24 bins, of which 12 will be deep bottom bins running down to the foundation, 6 bins being located over the work floor and 6 bins over the driveway. The foundation will be re-inforced concrete slabs of the same type as is used for concrete elevators. Roofs and sides of the entire plant will be covered with galvanized iron. Equipment will include two stands of elevator legs using D.P. Buckets and Universal Head Drives direct connected to Fairbanks-Morse Totally Enclosed Motors. The elevator will be equipped at the head with a double distributor with steel spouting thruout to all bins. Dump scale in driveway will be a 15-ton Fairbanks Type S Motor Truck Scale with 22-foot by 9-foot platform with steel frame. A type W truck lift will be installed in connection with the dump scale. Shipping scale placed in cupola to be an automatic 10-bu. capacity. About 30 carloads of material and equipment will be used in the construction of the plant.

PENNSYLVANIA

Canonsburg, Pa.—As the result of injuries suffered in a fall, C. L. Ayers, in the grain and feed business here for a number of years, died recently, at the age of 53 years.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Ahnberg, S. D.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its elevator.

Blunt, S. D.—Harold Hargrove has resigned as manager of the local National-Atlas Elevtr. Co.'s elevator.

Salem, S. D.—Albert Gapp, pioneer grain dealer here, died recently at the Methodist Hospital in Mitchell, S. D.

Seneca, S. D.—It is reported that the Seneca Farmers Elevtr. Co., which is in receivers hands, will pay 10 per cent or more to creditors after preferred claims are paid.

Ferney, S. D.—A suspended sentence of one year in the penitentiary was recently given to W. S. Benson, former manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement from the company.

Selby, S. D.—An addition has been built to the office at the east elevator of the Selby Equity Union Exchange to house the new feed mixer recently installed. The company is now manufacturing its own chick mashers and feeds.

New Underwood, S. D.—This company plans wrecking the old coal sheds and replacing them with new during the summer months. The grain facilities were modernized four years ago by wrecking the old elevator and rebuilding.—Rapid River Milling Co., Hans Forest, Mgr.

SOUTHEAST

Maiden, N. C.—A feed mill was recently purchased by the Campbell Mfg. Co.

Harrington, Del.—A motor driven feed mixer was recently installed in the Economy Feed Mill, and a hammer mill will be added later. G. W. and L. Riddleberger are the proprietors.

Speers Valley, Va.—The mill here recently bot by the Broadwater Feed Co., which operates plants at Appalachia and at Gate City, Va., and at Middlesboro, Ky., has been remodeled.

Atlanta, Ga.—We have not yet started the rebuilding of this plant [the mill and warehouse of which burned about a year ago] and have no plans to do so in the immediate future.—Atlanta Milling Co., C. N. Dannals, Pres.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—The plant of the Tennessee Cereal Co., which was thrown into receivership last August, has been leased to the Carnation Co., of Milwaukee, manufacturers of milk products, for a minimum of four and a maximum of six months, and if the result is satisfactory the Carnation Co. plans to purchase the plant.

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Murfreesboro, Tenn.—C. R. Tilford has purchased Dann's Feed Mill. Mr. Tilford was associated with Lester Dann in the operation of the mill for several years, and will now re-open it.

Columbia, Tenn.—W. N. Butler & Co., whose feed, meal and flour mill burned recently, as reported in the Journal's last number, are rebuilding the mill. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin. Loss, about \$26,000; insurance, \$13,000. The office and the big diesel engine were not destroyed. Stock valued at \$6,000 was a total loss.

Newport, Tenn.—Following a recent postponement of confirmation of sale of the 250-barrel plant of the Newport Mill Co., which was up before the federal referee in bankruptcy, representatives of the T.V.A.-C., a subsidiary of the T. V. A., held a meeting with business men and farmers in this city to talk over plans for opening the mill as a big co-operative enterprise. The Merchants & Planters Bank is said to have agreed to finance such a proposition up to the amount of \$25,000, and the T. V. A.-C. will advance \$15,000 for working capital, loaning it without interest. But at least 500 farmers must be interested in the project to the extent of one share each of common stock, in order to be able to get the assistance of the T. V. A.-C.

TEXAS

Gruver, Tex.—Directors of the Wheat Pool Elvtr. here held a meeting recently to discuss re-organization under a new plan of operation.

WISCONSIN

Watertown, Wis.—I have sold my elevator here to the Merchants First National Bank.—F. W. Paradies.

Stockholm, Wis.—Leo Hager has been transferred from the management of the J. G. Dill Co.'s elevator at Plainview, Minn., to that of the company's elevator at this point.

Menomonie, Wis.—On Mar. 21 a spark from the chimney lodged in dust around dust collector in the plant of the Wisconsin Milling Co. and slightly damaged the roof of the mill proper.

Superior, Wis.—Edward L. Hanton, of this city, has been appointed by Governor Schmiedeman as a member of the Grain & Warehouse Commission, succeeding W. R. McCabe, with headquarters in this city.

Hortonville, Wis.—Charles Schneider, of Reedfield, and Frank Schneider, of Greenville, purchased the former Olk Elvtr. The property has been held as a segregated trust by the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Hortonville.

Pepin, Wis.—Walter Feehan, a former manager of the J. G. Dill Co.'s elevator at Plainview, Minn., is now overseeing the management of three elevators in this vicinity, with headquarters at Pepin, where the Dill Co. has an elevator.

Eau Claire, Wis.—A purchase of 5,000 bus. of oats for future delivery carried down from 48½ to 36¾ cents was put down to J. Fred Kappus by Esskay & Co., on an oral order. Kappus claims he did not buy the oats, but that they were bot for F. Kurth, and has brot suit to recover his deposit of \$2,000.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

The beautiful new office of D. D. Weschler & Sons, adjacent to their malting plant, was dedicated on Apr. 7, when a party of 200 grain and railroad men gathered on invitation and enjoyed a variety of refreshments served for the occasion.

The members of the exchange will ballot on Apr. 16 on amendments to the rules relating to the business conduct com'te so as to make the present rules conform to the grain exchange code wherein it is required that appointments to the com'te are to be truly representative of the various business interests of the membership, and an amendment obligating all members to observe the code.

Grain inspected upon receipt in 1933-1934 totaled 22,834 carloads, and shipments 6,878 carloads; and 89,998 bus. in trucks. Resampled, re-inspected and sample inspections, 4,588 loads. In 1932-1933 receipts inspected were 9,194 carloads, shipments 4,521 carloads, and resampled, re-inspected and sample inspections 1,500 carloads. Vessel cargoes inspected the past year were 13,866,300 bus., as compared with 3,409,965 in the preceding year.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for April has been determined by the finance com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5½ per cent per annum.

During the past fiscal year weighing service included 22,616 carloads of commodities received; 8,857 carloads shipped, a total of 31,473 carloads; and 14,432,270 bus. of grain loaded and unloaded to and from vessels at the water elevators. The year before the weight was supervised on 10,547 carloads received, 5,230 carloads shipped, a total of 15,681 carloads; and 3,630,906 bus. in vessel cargoes.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The annual election of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, held Apr. 2, resulted as follows: Pres., O. R. Sickert; first vice-pres., John V. Lauer; second vice-pres., E. S. Terry; sec'y-treas., H. A. Plumb (re-elected). Directors: E. H. Hiemke, Carl A. Houlton, A. M. Kayser. Board of arbitration: Charles F. Coughlin. William Eiteneier, Harry F. Franke. Board of appeals: Thomas M. Corcoran and S. G. Courteen.

Grain Carriers

Havana, Ill.—The first by water shipment of grain this season was made Apr. 7, being 3 barge-loads of corn for New Orleans.

Freight rates on wheat by water from Fort William to Liverpool at present are 9¾ cents per bushel, which includes all charges and insurance.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Mar. 24 numbered 29,844, against 31,355 during the like week of 1933.

Mobile, Ala.—The steamship Frank Lynch with a cargo of bulk wheat from the Pacific Coast arriving here had to be unloaded by tubs for want of a marine leg at the elevator here.

Kansas City, Mo.—Barge transportation down the Missouri River will be made available in June by the Inland Waterways Corporation, which is to maintain a floating dock at this city.

Albany, N. Y.—The Cargill Grain Co. brought suit Mar. 19 to recover \$12,000 damages for the sinking of the barge Pershing with a cargo of grain by the motorship Detroit, which passed the barge in the canal near Canajoharie at excessive speed.

Reductions of 3 cents per 100 lbs. in rates on farina and similar products have been requested of the Interstate Commerce Commission by cereal manufacturers of Minneapolis on shipments to Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania. Present rates are alleged to be discriminatory because they exceed the rates on flour.

Portland, Ore.—Suit involving determination of rates and charges on shipments of grain has been filed in federal court by Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. against the Farmers National Grain Corporation of Delaware asking a judgment for \$25,792.10, still owing on several shipments of grain shipped to Portland for export.—F. K. H.

Barge Line Proportionals

Examiner R. L. Shanafelt has ruled against the Inland Waterways Corporation on ex-river grain from St. Louis, in I. and S. 3928, recommending that the Commission find justified the proposed cancellation of proportional rates on grain from Ohio and Mississippi River crossings arriving at the river ports by barge, thus making the local rates applicable.

The schedules were to have been effective Dec. 10, 1933. The cancellation puts all crossings on the same basis as to inbound movements by water.

The question of the application of proportionals was brought to a head, when, after the

development of the water-borne movement at Memphis, other markets asked that the proportionals, intended to equalize rail routes, be applied on outbound grain brought into them by truck, if the proportionals were to be continued on water-borne traffic. Respondent railroads, the examiner said, considered such unforeseen and unintended developments to be destructive of their all-rail rate structure. He said they sought to justify the proposed cancellation upon the ground that they were preserving that structure so far as they might and in the only way practically open to them.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission: No. 23598, Rea-Patterson Milling Co., v. M. P. By Examiner Paul R. Naefe. Upon further hearing, finding in 172 I. C. C. 147, that shipments, wheat, points in Kansas and Oklahoma to Coffeyville, Kan., there milled into products and the products reshipped to Marshall, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and Clinton, Ia., were misrouted, proposed to be affirmed. Reparation of \$2,229.24 proposed.

No. 26151, Harvest Queen Mill & Elevator Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner J. O. Cassidy. Dismissal proposed. Rates, grain, grain products and grain by-products, points in the panhandle of Texas to destinations in New Mexico not shown to have been or to be unreasonable. Inasmuch as rates for the future from and to the points here considered were in issue in No. 17000, part 7, Hoch-Smith grain, no finding as to such rates should be made herein.

No. 15255. Fourth section application, oyster shells from Texas. By division 2. Parties to Johanson's I. C. C. No. 2417 authorized, in fourth section order No. 11531, to establish and maintain rates, oyster shells, crushed or ground, or uncrushed or unground, straight or mixed carloads, minimum 50,000 pounds, Houston, Galveston, Texas City and Palacios, Tex., and points intermediate thereto, subject to Rule 27, to destinations in Illinois, western Indiana, southern Wisconsin and points in Missouri and Iowa on or adjacent to the Mississippi River, the same as the rates from Morgan City, Berwick and Houma, La., but not less than 29 cents.

Changes in Country Elevator Code

Labor provisions in the latest draft of the Country Elevator Code are identical with those presented in the Feb. 14 draft of the Code and provided "that no member of the industry shall work an employee for more than 48 hours per week, averaged over any consecutive thirteen weeks' period, without the payment of overtime." Towns of less than 2,500 population are exempt as to weekly hours. "Employees in managerial or executive capacity, who are employed continuously for six months or more, at a rate of pay not less than \$25.00 per week" are also exempt as to weekly hours.

Trade practices under Article VII, headed "Unfair Methods of Competition" are practically unchanged from previous drafts of the Code and prohibit "the practice of purchasing or offering to purchase grain at a price which represents an intentional merchandising loss on such grain for the purpose of injuring a competitor." Free storage is prohibited and storage of grain for other persons not permitted unless the elevator is qualified to store grain "under (1), the United States Warehouse Act, or (2) the Warehouse or Grain Storage Laws, if any, of such member's State."

The entire Code is a 21-page, typewritten document in legal form, to govern all handlers of grain who make purchases "principally from growers and principally in less than carload lots."

The food price index of Dun and Bradstreet Apr. 5 was \$2.10 against \$1.58 a year ago, having lost about one-half of its 1934 advance.

Field Seeds

Sleep Eye, Minn.—Henry Leitschuh has installed a seed cleaner.

Windom, Minn.—Thompson Land Co. has installed a disc seed cleaner.

Jordan, Minn.—A. J. Kautkremmer Seed House has installed a seed cleaner.

Bowbells, N. D.—A new seed house has been opened by Deg Drew and Curt Williard.

Churdan, Ia.—Central Iowa Seed Co. has opened a branch here with M. H. Serry in charge.

Marshall, Minn.—The Porter Seed Co. has opened here, under the management of Geo. R. Graff.

Lubbock, Tex.—The main elevator of the Acme Seed Co. burned Mar. 20. Only slight damage was done to the seed house.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Ralph Hattaway has been appointed manager of the seed and feed department of the Standard Hatcheries.

Richmond, Va.—Our firm name has been changed from Virginia Seed Service to Southern States Co-Operative, Inc.—W. G. Wysor, mgr.

Montrose, Colo.—We have installed seed cleaning equipment and now offer field seeds to the trade.—The Montrose Flour Milling Co.

Pt. Dover, Ont.—J. H. Misner has opened a seed cleaning plant in the recently purchased idle textile property of Penman's, Ltd.

Dallas, Tex.—David Hardie, 83, pioneer Dallas seedsman, founder of David Hardie Seed Co., died Mar. 22, following a brief illness.

Albany, N. Y.—The lower house has passed the Hollowell Bill, and the seed trade of New York is vigorously fighting against its passage in the Senate.

Detroit, Mich.—A. L. Hart has been elected treas. of the Ferry-Morse Seed Co., and has moved from California to join the staff at the Detroit office.

Portland, Ore.—Seed cleaning machinery and a feed grinder will be installed in the McKinley - Mitchell warehouses recently bought by B. B. Barner.

Des Moines, Ia.—Seeds, sold at retail, for planting, are exempt from the new 2% Iowa sales tax, according to ruling of the Board of Assessment & Review.

La Trappe, Que.—The Canadian Seed Growers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at Macdonald College, P. Q., and Oka Agricultural Institute here, June 25-28, inclusive.

Norwich, Ont.—Walter Marshall, until late years head of the Norwich U. F. O. store, handling feeds and seeds, died recently, following a long period of ill health. Surviving are his widow, two sons and a daughter.

Carson City, Mich.—Jerome B. Rice Seed Co. has announced its intention to move its Detroit bulk seed headquarters to Carson City, where it has had only a branch office heretofore.

Winnipeg, Man.—Needy farmers have requested 7,280,000 bus. of seed wheat thru the Saskatchewan Relief Commission. Approximately 4,600,000 bus. have already been distributed. The allotment of the seed is based on a maximum of 300 bus. per farmer.

Urge your customers to plant good quality and clean seed this year, recommend the sec'y of several state ass'ns of grain and feed dealers. Good seed oats are not plentiful, but dealers should stock a supply that will fill the requirements of their customers.

Lafayette, Ind.—Indiana farmers are planning to sow alfalfa on their "contract" or idle acres this spring, according to reports received at Purdue University. Alfalfa is among the legumes and grasses that may be seeded on "contract" acres and pastured the first year, provided no nurse crop is used.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Under terms of the late Dale R. Mayo's will, Mrs. Claire Claxton Mayo, the widow, sole beneficiary, is requested to convert the Mayo Seed Co. into cash, and rent or lease the building that houses it. The business is being continued in the same location, but under the management of F. E. Rankin.

Lafayette, Ind.—Farmers who advertise seeds for sale in Indiana, using the public press, sales bills, circulars, etc., must have the seed carry official Indiana tags, declares H. R. Kraybill, state chemist and seed commissioner. The Indiana seed law exempts farmers only when they sell and deliver seed on their own premises, using no printed form of advertising.

Nashville, Tenn.—Dobson-Hicks Co. has bought the properties and business of McKay-Reece Co. The entire staff of the latter is retained except for retiring Duncan McKay. Officers of the consolidation are Allen Dobson, pres.; E. D. Hicks, Jr., vice-pres.; M. H. Dobson, Jr., sec'y-treas., and Howard Dobson, mgr. S. M. Fleming Co. at Franklin, Tenn., a 1928 acquisition. The company's total floor space is now 120,000 square ft. Elevator capacity is 40,000 bus.

Brookings, S. D.—It seems almost certain that if seed houses and elevator companies are called upon to handle the large quantities of seed grain that appear necessary the last few weeks of seeding time, a serious situation is likely to develop. Such circumstances will cause seed grain costs to advance rapidly. A lot of unsuitable grain will be put out for seed for lack of time to locate satisfactory supplies. The seed grain problem in South Dakota is too great to handle as it should be handled in just a few weeks at seeding time.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son.

Mount Vernon, Wash.—Sam Dunlap has taken charge of the seed department of Lindbloom & Co., and is to expand it. For the last several years he has been active in grain and seed buying.

Government Guards Its Seed Loan

Contending a seed loan made to Earl Connor, Washington County, Colorado, farmer was garnished by his creditors, federal seed loan authorities have filed suit in the federal court against the creditors.

The suit asks that Frank Vanderhoof, the First National Bank, at Otis, Colo., and S. F. Crawford, clerk of the Washington County court, be restrained from attaching any of the proceeds from Connor's crops until the federal seed loan claim has been satisfied.

Emergency Seed Loans Available in Minnesota

State funds, to be later replaced with federal funds, have been made available to needy Minnesota farmers for emergency seed loans, announced Governor Olson Mar. 29, following a conference with Gov. Myers, of the Farm Credit Administration.

A. T. Forsberg, drouth relief administrator, will purchase seed grain from elevators in the drouth area, and distribute it to eligible farmers. The applications will eventually be turned over to the Farm Credit Administration, which will reimburse the state. This procedure is to make loans available for planting this spring, instead of waiting for organization of a field body, and distribution of application forms by the federal agency.

Seed Code Work Progressing

L. H. Vaughan, A. B. Clark, and L. M. King, members of the code com'tee for the American Seed Trade Ass'n, have made progress on the seed code.

On Jan. 8 the code was removed from jurisdiction of the AAA, and placed under the NRA, with the understanding that the completed code must still meet with approval by the sec'y of agriculture. The transfer to a new group, unfamiliar with seed trade problems and the seed trade, meant reviewing of ground already covered.

Thru correspondence NRA demanded circulation of a complicated questionnaire, to develop involved statistical data, which the com'tee refused, due to the complexity of the form, and volume of work it would entail.

An informal hearing in Washington was arranged and conducted on Mar. 12. Negotiating clarified all but a few provisions in the code, but approval was held up pending circulation of a more simplified form of questionnaire, now in the hands of the trade.

It is expected that as soon as the results of the questionnaire have been compiled, the com'tee will be notified of any other questions that may arise before scheduling of a public hearing. The hearing is not likely to be held before May, and formal approval of the code will require several weeks more.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

FUNK BROS. SEED CO. BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

SOY BEANS—SEED OATS
FUNKS HYBRID CORN

Also 9 Other High Yielding Varieties
PROMPT QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Beware of "Bargain" Seed

H. R. Kraybill, Indiana Seed Commissioner, cautions against "bargain" seed, offered by sample from outside of the state.

A sample of alfalfa seed purchased by a farmer from a mail order seed company was recently submitted to the Indiana seed laboratory. The analysis showed purity of 94.28% and a weed content of 2.87%. The seed contained over 16,000 weeds per pound, among which were 180 dodder seed.

No official Indiana seed label was attached to the seed and since the farmer ordered by mail and made the purchase outside of the state he did not have the protection of the state seed law.

Buying from reputable and reliable dealers is safest. Local elevator operators are directly interested in their farmer patrons, planting prime clean seed because it increases their chance of having grain to ship.

Iowa Seed Corn Testing Method

Iowa seed corn for 1934 planting is generally in good condition, according to tests at the state seed laboratory.

Altho a small number of samples tested as low as 70% germination, others were as high as 100%, says Dr. R. H. Porter, plant pathologist.

It is always advisable to know in advance of planting the condition of seed corn. This may be determined by testing.

A preferable method of obtaining samples for test is to select 100 ears from the corn set aside as seed, which to all outward appearances are satisfactory. Remove from four to six kernels from each ear.

Tests may be made in an incubator or in a room at ordinary temperature, says Dr. Porter. "A galvanized iron tray two foot square, reinforced with boards on the sides and filled one-half full of clean sand, will make a satisfactory seedbed. Better results are obtained if a piece of bleached muslin is laid on top of the stand. This should be moistened thoroughly, the kernels placed on top of the cloth, and the tray covered with a piece of glass or galvanized iron.

"The best temperature is from 70 to 75 degrees F. Within 6 or 7 days the test may be read. If the composite sample shows less than 2 per cent dead kernels and not less than 90 per cent strong seed it may be treated with a chemical dust to insure a satisfactory stand."

Seed Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1933, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

FLAXSEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Chicago	14,000	88,000	31,000	1,000
Duluth	34,323	1,435	1,063	951
Ft. William	1,601	58,203	20,138	
Minneapolis	118,820	84,920	45,320	154,750
New York	444,560	60,000		
Portland, Ore.	3,882	7,255		
Superior	17,767	14,160	10,311	
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	26,000	23,400		
Kansas City	95,200	88,200	130,200	124,600
Los Angeles	18,200	14,000		
St. Louis	49,600	37,400	8,400	8,200
Wichita	3,900	1,300	2,600	
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	101,400		52,000	5,200
Hutchinson		1,300		
Kansas City	43,700	6,800	72,400	10,350
Wichita	2,600	3,900		
SORGHUMS				
Ft. Worth	102,200	121,800	49,000	43,400
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,001,000	1,223,000	331,000	491,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	315,300	220,375	1,192,750	139,215
New York, bus.			4,405	7,303
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	391,000	1,383,000	1,011,000	1,914,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	50,900	196,550	488,315	199,605

Redtop Marketing Agreement Proposed

The marketing agreement for the redtop industry, proposed to AAA, provides:

A control board of seven members, elected by contracting cleaners for one year, to fix seed prices to producers.

Purchase of country run seed on a basis of the fancy seed which can be cleaned out, with cost of conversion at \$2.50 per cwt.

Payment of 10c per cwt. to be paid by cleaners into a marketing fund for expenses of administration, and promotion of redtop seed sales.

Those cleaners, all in Illinois, submitting the agreement are Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange, Flora; A. J. Poorman, Inc., Dieterich; J. M. Schultz Seed Co., Olney; L. Keith & Son, Fairfield; Geo. Couch & Sons, West Salem; B. E. Martin Seed Co., Salem, and Olney Seed & Feed Co., Olney.

Wheats of Inferior Milling and Baking Quality

Among the wheat varieties which experience has shown have inferior milling and baking properties are the spring wheat varieties Ghirka and Humpback. Milling tests made on Ghirka wheat as compared to the well-known varieties Marquis and Ceres demonstrate most effectively the inferior milling qualities of Ghirka. A comparison of the milling quality of 35 lots of Ghirka wheat with 35 lots of Marquis wheat show an average milling yield of 69.5 per cent for Marquis and a 66.4 per cent yield for Ghirka. Flour milled from Ghirka wheat is also deficient in baking quality. Again using Marquis or Ceres as an example, bread made from flour milled from Ghirka wheat is smaller in size, coarser in grain, and less velvety in texture than is the bread from the better varieties.

What has been written with respect to the variety Ghirka is also true of the variety Humpback. Milling and baking tests made on some 62 lots of this variety over a series of years demonstrate that, while it is true that high flour yields are usually associated with this variety, it is poorly adapted to the manufacture of bread flour, because in normal crop years the flour is usually low in protein, thus loaves made from flour milled from this variety are invariably small in size, poor in color, and harsh in grain and textural appearances. The growing of both of these varieties should be discouraged.

Arkansas Seed Law Enforcement

More rigid enforcement of the Arkansas Seed Law has faced seven seedsmen in three states with prosecution for misbranding.

Paul H. Millar, chief inspector for the state Plant Board, reports seizure of 20 bags of sorghum seed and 74 bags of Sudan grass seed which germinated only 56 to 67 per cent, tho the tags claimed 80 to 85 per cent.

Excessive amounts of weed seeds caused seizure of 1,000 lbs. of Korean lespezeza several weeks ago. A year ago, states Mr. Millar, 35% of all seed shipped into Arkansas was misbranded as to germination and purity. This year the state seed law is being enforced to prevent distribution of poor quality, misbranded seed in the state.

Misbranded seed is confiscated, and the shipper is made liable to a \$500 fine.

Will Test Farmers' Seeds

Elevator managers and farmers of Norman County, Minnesota, have organized to secure small samples of the actual seed wheat or seed durum which farmers intend to plant this spring.

These samples are to be planted in a special demonstration garden plot near Ada, the county seat. Identity is to be preserved with a numbering system so that only the farmer owner and the com'ite will know the identity of each plot. Samples are to be planted side by side, in small blocks, 5 rows wide and a rod long.

A few days before harvest next summer a county wide picnic is to be held at the demonstration gardens, where each grower will be able to compare the purity and adaptability of his seed with that of his neighbors.

This plan is expected to impress the farmers with the need for using pure seed, and with the benefits it may be expected to give in type, quality and yield.

On the county com'ite in charge of the plan are Wm. Fredrickson, Perley; M. H. Mauritsen, Shelly; Martinus Flaten, Flom, and Emil Wagner, Ada.

Elevator agent members of the com'ite in

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during March compared with March, 1933, and during the nine months prior to Apr. 1, compared with the nine months prior to Apr. 1, 1933, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

Kind of Seed	March		July 1, 1933, to July 1, 1932	
	1934	1933	Mar. 31, 1934	Mar. 31, 1933
Alfalfa	13,500		35,500	5,200
Bluegrass, Can.	12,300	48,400	93,300	76,200
Clover, crimson			1,977,000	667,800
Clover, white	128,400	95,300	796,700	1,545,000
Mixtures, clover			11,000	1,000
Orehard grass		100	5,100	1,800
Rape, winter	84,100	323,100	4,481,000	4,239,600
Ryegrass, Eng.	98,400	16,900	484,200	359,500
Ryegrass, Italian		12,100	21,900	29,100
Vetch, hairy	6,600	35,500	3,140,600	1,762,400
Vetch, Hungarian			289,700	
Vetch, spring	10,900		654,800	
Bentgrass	12,000	6,500	37,400	46,700
Bentgrass, chaff		2,200		2,200
Bromegrass (not awnless)			1,100	1,100
Clover, bur			4,400	
Clover, suckling			11,600	5,200
Clover, white sweet	500		500	
Dog's tail, crested		200	1,300	14,000
Fescue, Chewings	66,100	67,700	829,800	690,500
Fescue, other	35,200	14,700	140,500	212,000
Fescue, chaff				5,400
Grass—Annual meadow			2,000	4,600
Dallis			1,500	15,200
Rescue			4,400	3,700
Rhodes		1,000	1,600	1,100
Rough-stalked meadow	10,900	27,700	286,600	245,900
Slender wheat	15,000		16,000	
Velvet				2,900
Wood meadow	1,000	1,200	6,800	5,500
Peas—Winter field			2,712,100	
Trefoil, yellow			2,000	10,400



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ment Grain Inspection Depts. and
thousands of mills and elevators.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

their respective districts are: O. N. Bodding, Melvin Ogard and C. I. Mattison, Ada; C. O. Lilleboe, A. G. Lundgren and Anton Temanson, Borup; Chris Juhl, Faith; Hans Flom and Levi Natwick, Gary; Geo. Ronglie and E. O. Turing, Halstad; Fred Wilkens, Hadler; H. Hvinden, Chas. O. Riste and H. D. Perkins, Hendrum; Oscar Houglum, Johnson Mill; Elmer Johnson and Reinhart Wilkens, Lockhart; C. O. Eian, M. A. Larson and Ben Lunaas, Perley; E. S. Lunde and A. S. Gaudland, Shelly; C. Albertson, Syre; H. P. Hanson and E. Million, Wheatville; Henry Vehle and Pete Larges, Twin Valley.

New Seed Trade Marks

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., has filed No. 336,137, an outline map of the United States, bearing the word "Allstate," for field seeds and other products.

Paramount Seed Co., Stockton, Cal., has filed No. 345,316, a key-stone shaped inclosure showing a representation of a snow-capped mountain, and the words "Paramount Seeds" and "The Peak of Perfection." It is for field, garden and flower seeds.

Farm population reached an all-time new high record on Jan. 1, estimated at 32,509,000 persons. This will delight the professional farm relievers.

The Bankhead compulsory cotton control bill was passed by the Senate Mar. 29 with an amendment limiting its life to one year and taking away the power of the President to extend it. One year should be enough to kill any regimentation of American enterprise and industry.

Old Time Chicago Inspector Passes Away

Samuel Haines Smith died of heart failure Apr. 3, aged 75 years.

As supervising inspector for many years in the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department he was well known to old timers in the grain business when state officials were supreme as the final authority.

Mr. Smith was the son of Brig. Gen. John C. Smith and as a boy went to camp with his father who took part in many civil war campaigns. At the age of 18, Mr. Smith was superintendent of the Illinois exhibit at the 1876 centennial exposition at Philadelphia. He engaged in the grain business and later became supervising inspector at Chicago. Surviving are his widow, Annie, and a daughter.



S. H. Smith, Chicago, Ill.,
Deceased

Reduced Acreages Improve Seed Sales

"We anticipate no difficulty in selling out all the seed we have available," remarked M. F. Ainsworth, of W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill. "Inquiry and demand is good. The problem is likely to be one of managing to supply our regular customers."

Mr. Ainsworth's remarks reflect the opinions and expressions of a number of dealers. They have anticipated and prepared for good business, but two flies have been swimming around in the ointment.

One is that the drouth of last year retarded growing and reduced available high grade supplies of field and grass seeds. The other is that three years of serious depression from which our banking system has not yet recovered, reduced working capital and so restrained credit, that all dealers could not readily carry the heavy stocks they might have put in, so they have been working on a restricted basis.

Both factors have a tendency to increase prices in the face of the strong demand for legumes and grasses to build up soils and meadows under the crop acreage reduction plan of the AAA. Only on a few items, such as Red Top, where heavy stocks have been accumulating for three years, is the price remaining low.

The acreage reduction plan is credited with producing the strong existing demand for seeds. In the northern states this is reflected in sales of alfalfa, clovers, soy beans, field peas, blue grass and similar crops, which will make useful pasture from acreage taken out of production. If the farmer can do nothing else with the land he can build it up so it will raise a big crop next year and the year after.

The drought and chinch bug is credited with producing much of the demand for seed corn and oats. In spite of a late fall, corn suffered seriously in many sections, producing dwarfed ears, and chaffy kernels, unfit for seed. Oats struck by the drought at filling time, developed poorly into low-test and chaffy grain.

Consequently the houses equipped with cleaning and grading machinery have found good prices for their heavy oats for seed, and stocks of old oats carried in store, have moved into seed channels.

Another factor affecting seed stocks of both corn and oats has been the strong demand in the South. When Uncle Sam said to the cot-

ton planters, "Reduce your cotton acreage, and we will pay you a lot of money to be collected thru taxes, for the cotton you do not raise," he permitted the idle land to be used for raising corn, oats, forage and other feed crops that would keep Southern mules and horses fat and healthy.

"I do not know how the government plans to compensate the loss of a market in the South for the Corn Belt surplus," said E. B. Evans, of Evans Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill. "If the South raises its own feed crops it certainly will not continue to ship in its supplies. For the present it has been a fine outlet for seed oats. Feed oats do not move so readily, probably due to low live stock prices. But heavy, old stock oats, recleaned and suitable for seed finds a ready market in the cotton country."

During the depression period seed buying has been spasmodic, developing into a hurry-up, last minute rush for supplies just before planting time. A farmer wanted to go to the elevator, buy his seed, go home and plant it the same afternoon. This situation is less marked this year. More planning of requirements is being done, since so many of the farmers have been receiving AAA checks for reduced acreages, and getting government loans on their corn. But it should be remembered that many farmers who have formed the last-minute habit are still without seed. If the grain dealer waits until the farmers come in with their orders, he may experience difficulty in getting a satisfactory supply at reasonable prices.

Fertilizing Business Is Good

"Our business is good," remarked a prominent producer of agricultural limestone a few days ago. "It seems that every farmer has bethought himself of the original idea that if the government is going to cause him to reduce acreage, it will be smart to improve the quality of the land that he takes out of production."

"Consequently orders for agricultural limestone this winter and spring are plentiful. Most soils require limestone for high production of the legumes that the farmers want to plant for soil building purposes."

"Of course the farmers are probably deluding themselves with the idea that they will use limestone and their neighbors won't; and the government will probably find that reduced acreages produce a bigger total volume of agricultural products than was anticipated. However, it makes the limestone business good."

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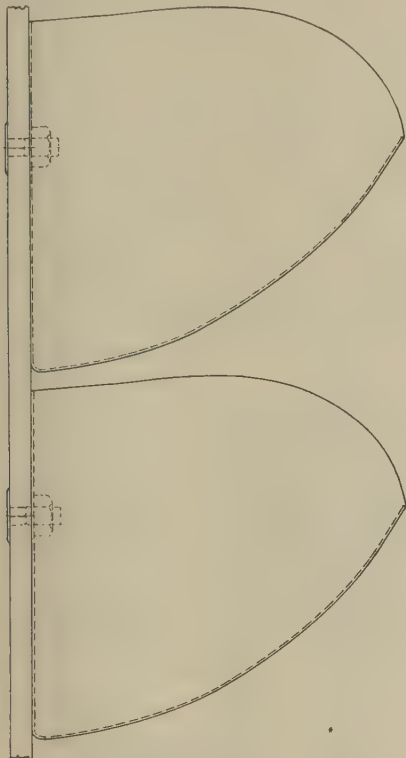
Hess Drier Co. of Canada Ltd. 68 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



Elevator Bucket of Improved Design

The elevator bucket shown in the engraving herewith has its front shaped like a logarithmic curve, so that it will discharge at all speeds and can be run over very small head pulley at high speed.

Absence of bands around the top, together with its shape, enables the bucket to dig cleanly into and pick up the material in the boot. The



Calumet Elevator Cup

spacing of the bucket is only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart, thus doubling the capacity over some old type buckets.

The high sides add greatly to its capacity. One bucket can not be nested within another, as the bucket is made slightly narrower at the top for the purpose of preventing blowing and spilling over the head pulley, the bucket in front acting as a chute for the one behind.

While designed for use with all kinds of hard grain these buckets will handle materials that have always been a problem to manufacturers, such as molasses with alfalfa leaf in feed mills.

Altho new this bucket is no longer an experiment, having been used successfully in some of the largest plants in the country. The manufacturer, B. I. Weller, has named it the "Calumet" bucket and has obtained letters patent in the United States and other countries.

Ford Exhibit to Boost Soybeans

Soybean growing and processing will be part of the \$2,000,000 Ford exhibit at A Century of Progress exposition in Chicago this summer. A field of soybeans will be growing, and a typical farmers barn will be fitted with home processing equipment for chemically removing the oil from the beans.

Thru this World's Fair exhibit Ford will extol his plan for partial industrialization of farms, contending that farmers can grow soybeans, and process them right on the farm with simple distilling equipment, selling the oil and saving the meal for feeding purposes, or selling the meal also for the manufacture of such materials as fibre board.

Near the Ford plant at Dearborn where he has pioneered the growing of soybeans, Ford has a barn fitted with a machine built of second-hand materials for processing, and he

claims a profit on beans of \$44 per ton, exclusive of labor. In the Ford grain elevator, which is fitted with a direct heat Hess Drier, thousands of bushels of soybeans are prepared for conversion into useful products for industrial purposes.

Supply Trade

Hutchinson, Kan.—R. L. Patterson, formerly with the St. Joseph Testing Laboratories, has opened the Patterson Laboratories here to serve, grain, feed and milling interests.

Kansas City, Mo.—R. H. Varney, for 37 years connected with the Great Western Mfg. Co., died recently. For nearly 30 years Mr. Varney served as manager of the local office for the company.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—David Adams has been made sales manager for this district for the Falk Corp. Mr. Adams has been with the company in the sales department at Milwaukee for four years.

St. Louis, Mo.—Albert F. Bemis, on Mar. 21, resigned as chairman of the board of Bemis Bro. Bag Co. Judson S. Bemis was elected chairman, Geo. N. Roberts, pres., Daniel Belcher, vice-pres.

Washington, D. C.—L. C. Barnett, for many years head of Barnett & Record Co., of Minneapolis, is rapidly recuperating from a recent operation, and despite his 84 years takes an active interest in events and people.

New York, N. Y.—The Michigan Alkali Co. is sending out a small brochure describing the general principles of fumigation and the use of its new Malium gas. A copy of this brochure will be sent Journal readers upon request.

Kansas City, Mo.—Catalog 64E just issued by the Witte Engine Works is replete with valuable information on its complete line of engines. Journal readers who are interested in this type of power should send for a copy of this catalog.

Washington, D. C.—Pres. Roosevelt signed the code for the Machinery and Allied Products Institute, Mar. 19. The Cereal Machinery Ass'n whose membership is composed of grain elevator and feed mill machinery manufacturers, is a unit of the Institute.

Chicago, Ill.—The Prater Pulverizer Co. has ready for distribution its latest catalog giving detailed information on the Blue Streak line of grinders and pulverizers. Its well illustrated pages contain valuable information on the grinding of grain for feed. Several pages are devoted to engineering data to aid the purchaser in selecting the machine best adapted to his requirements. The Prater Pulverizer Co. will send a copy of this catalog to Journal readers who request it.

Work was begun last month on the exhibits planned for the 1934 World's Fair by the General Electric Co. The big display will again be housed in the great hall of the electrical building on Northerly Island. Some of the more spectacular electrical phenomena which entertained more than 700,000 people in General Electric's "House of Magic" auditorium last summer will be retained, and several new demonstrations will be in evidence. The sodium vapor lighting which was last year introduced as a laboratory accomplishment will this summer be presented as a practical product already in use in certain cities. The laboratory demonstrations will be confined to the auditorium, while the remainder of the space will be devoted to working models of apparatus and various labor-saving appliances. Several engineers and scientists will again be on hand to act as lecturers.

South African Wheat Regulations

Wheat growers of South Africa are dissatisfied with the present regulations under which they receive a guaranteed price of 22s. 6d. per bag, altho Australian wheat can be landed at Durban at 12s. per bag.

The system has broken down, according to the South African Agricultural Union, because the Wheat Pool did not control a sufficient portion of the crop, the result being that unorganized farmers and millers benefited more than co-operators.

A new law is proposed to raise the cost of wheat to the consumer, to eliminate brokers, and to compel millers to purchase their supplies from co-operators. This new deal will begin with the levying of a tax on all wheat to collect a fund for distribution as administered by a central board composed of four wheat growers, two millers and one government representative, which board will fix the prices to be paid.

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LUBRICATION PROCESS

Feedstuffs

Estimates place the number of milk cows in this country at over 26,000,000, which is 3% over 1933 and almost 18% over the 21,219,000 in 1928.

Lamb feeders not cursed by a processing tax are receiving fancy prices, top prices for medium lambs being \$8.75, against a top of only \$4.20 for medium weight hogs.

In a year-long experiment with 12 cows salt was fed in the amount of 1.5% of the weight of the grain ration. This amounted to 2.4 oz. per day, and was sufficient to serve all requirements.—E. B. Forbes, Pennsylvania State College.

Washington, D. C.—Milk production per cow in the herds of crop reporters on Mar. 1 averaged 11.96 lbs., a reduction of about 6% from production a year ago, and nearly 10% below the daily average in the 7 years, 1925-1931.

Washington, D. C., Apr. 4.—Supplies of market hay are rapidly being reduced, with prospects of complete disappearance in many areas and the smallest carry-over in years, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. There is shortage of hay in most of the west central and north central states, and an insistent demand in drought-stricken areas.

Sonora, Tex.—Feeding copper sulphate, commonly known as bluestone, mixed with salt, for control of stomach worms in sheep, has caused numerous instances of chronic copper poisoning. Dr. I. B. Boughton, veterinarian at the Ranch Experiment station, produced 9 cases experimentally. Even a small amount, fed continuously, will cause the poisoning, tho administered in therapeutic doses, copper sulphate does an admirable job in getting rid of the worms.

For the 5-year pre-prohibition period, 1913 to 1917, the estimated production of brewers' dried grains in the U. S. was 466,000 tons, and that of malt sprouts was 52,000 tons, equivalent to an average production of 1 ton of these products for each 120 barrels of beer produced. For the same 5-year period, 17,400 tons of dried grains from yeast making were produced, but since then the quantities have become almost negligible due to substitution of molasses for grain in the making of yeast.

Much interest is being manifested by farmers in Wayne County, Ohio, in securing horses and mules for farm use. The importation of western horses, once a thriving business, has been revived. Two sales barns are in operation in Wooster, O., and a marked improvement and interest are being shown in the use of the horse for farm operations. The use of horses for farm-power purposes decreased during the war and the years that followed, their places being taken by mechanical forms of energy.—C. M. Fritz.

Portland, Ore.—The Public Utilities Commission has ruled that a carrier holding a private carrier permit must confine his operations to the transportation of his own property and cannot transport for compensation for any other party. A private carrier, however, as a matter of convenience, transporting property of others without receiving compensation for such services, would not be required to file as a common carrier. Accordingly a feed dealer would be permitted to deliver without being classed as a common carrier.

Weather forecasts are to be made at 6-hour instead of 12-hour intervals, beginning July 1.

Retail Feed Code Before State Directors

V. J. Clarke, senior ass't deputy administrator of the NRA, has supplied the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns with the Administration draft of the NRA code governing the business of retail feed merchants.

Copies have been placed before the directors of the affiliated ass'ns, along with the code committee's comment on the NRA draft.

The Administration draft shortened hours for labor and increased wages. The work week for employees is set at 44 hours.

Hay provisions, which were to remain under jurisdiction of AAA, have been left in the code, and violations are to be reported to the Sec'y of Agriculture, tho the code is exclusively NRA.

Many of the code committee's recommendations, such as providing for invoices and posting of prices in feed stores, have not been placed in the code.

The Federation's next action is expected to be an attempt to correct the shortcomings of the Administration draft thru correspondence with Administrator Clarke, preparing the way so the code committee can make one trip to Washington cover both the informal conference and the formal hearing.

Iowa Tax Rulings on Feed Sales

The Iowa Sales Tax law went into effect April 1, and is to last until Apr. 1, 1937. It applies 2% on retail value. The State Board of Assessment & Review has issued the following rulings on special items affecting the business of grain and feed dealers.

FEEDS, GRAIN, GRAIN PRODUCTS: The sale of grain and feeds for use in feeding livestock or poultry for marketing purposes constitutes a sale for the purpose of resale within the meaning of the Sales Tax Act and the gross receipts thereon are not within the act. Likewise the sale of grain and feeds to dairymen or poultrymen, for use in feeding dairy cattle or poultry which produces dairy products or eggs for sale at market, is deemed to be a sale for the purposes of resale within the meaning of the Act, the receipts for which are not taxable.

But the sale of feeds or grains to a purchaser for use in feeding livestock or poultry, which is used, employed, or consumed or the products of which are used, employed, or consumed for purposes other than sale at market, constitutes a sale at retail. In such cases gross receipts of the seller from this source must be included in computing the tax.

This clearly indicates that such items as tankage, salt, processed completed feeds, mill feeds, meat scrap and numerous others used by the farmer for feeding out stock for products he will sell are not taxable.

The test on whether the 2% sales tax is to apply on a sale is whether the items sold are for processing and resale, or for final consumption by the buyer.

Of course, if a farmer were feeding out 100 pigs, all running in a lot together, all eating the same feed, and he proposed to sell 99 of them on the market, and kill one of them for his own use, it would be pretty hard to know just how to allocate the sales tax and collect it from the farmer. Presumably the farmer ought to sell himself the one pig and pay the state government the sales tax thereon.

For taxable retail sales the schedule to be passed on to the consumer calls for: sales of 1c to 14c, inclusive, no tax; 15c to 65c, inclusive, 1c tax; 66c to 99c, inclusive, 2c tax; sale of \$1 or more, a straight 2% tax, governed by majority fractions.

A.A.A. Fosters Monopoly

The Federal Trade Commission, investigating a complaint by a company at Rock Island, Ill., found practices under the A. A. A. marketing agreement for the evaporated milk industry which under ordinary circumstances would clearly be open to prosecution under the federal anti-trust laws.

"But as distinct from the national recovery act, the agricultural adjustment act provides for absolute immunity in connection with its marketing agreements from violation of the anti-trust laws of the United States," the Commissioner held.

ANALYSIS of FEEDS

Complete \$5 Analysis includes protein, fat, fiber, moisture, ash, nitrogen free extract & carbohydrates. **Proteins, Fats and Fibers—\$1 each** Write for free moisture proof mailing tubes. **SECURITY TESTING LABORATORY** Medical Arts Bldg. Burlington, Iowa

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What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Mineral mixtures
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Molasses
Cocoonut oil meal	Oyster shell, crushed
Cod liver oil	Peanut meal
Charcoal	Peat moss
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Corn germ meal	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Cottonseed meal, cake	Poultry grits
Feed mixers	Salt
Feed concentrates	Sardine oil
Feeders for mills	Screenings
Fish meal	Sesame meal
Formulas	Skim milk, dried
Gluten, feed, meal	Soybean, meal
Hammer mills	Tankage
Iodine	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Misleading Brand Names Objectionable

The name or brand of a feeding stuff is important. It is the title which designates a certain feeding material or mixture. In every feeding stuffs law one of the first requirements is that the name or brand shall be stated upon every package offered for sale.

Regulation XI of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials reads:

Brand names. The name of a brand must not tend to mislead the purchaser with respect to, any quality of the feed. If the brand name indicates that the feed is made for a specific use, the character of the feed must conform therewith. A mixture labeled "dairy feed," for instance, must be adapted for that purpose.

A brand name may not be derived from a single ingredient of a mixture. A distinctive name shall not be one representing any single component of a mixture.

Sometimes manufacturers placing a new feed on the market, choose for the brand some attractive or high sounding name, little descriptive of the material to be marketed. Such terms as "double value," "triple value," etc., should not be applied to feeding stuffs of the usual and ordinary analysis and formula. If such brand names are found on the market feeding stuffs officials should properly insist upon their being changed to conform with facts. Such terms as "high grade" or "high test" should not be incorporated in brand names in order to mislead the purchaser into believing that a low grade material possesses some peculiar valuable purpose.

The use of numerals or words indicating numbers or amounts in brand names is common. A large percentage of such numerals indicate the protein content of the feed. Occasionally, however, a feeding stuffs is found which has in its brand name a number which might be misleading. For example, there was recently on the market an alfalfa stem meal that had incorporated in the brand name the word "twenty-two." The protein content of this meal was guaranteed 12%. In such a case "twenty-two" is objectionable.

In a decision of the Supreme Court some years ago, the attitude of the federal food and drugs act was clearly established. The decision said:

Feedstuffs Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
¹ Baltimore ..	3,846	3,984	.....	.....
¹ Boston	471	483	20	.....
¹ Chicago	10,125	12,555	29,930	24,849
¹ Cincinnati ..	510	150	.....	.....
² Kansas City..	2,625	2,320	23,400	19,220
² Los Angeles..	1,710	1,660	.....	.....
¹ Milwaukee ..	890	1,890	8,810	3,420
¹ Minneapolis..	1,399	1,641	38,505	37,839
¹ Minneapolis..	1,253	1,088	.....	.....
¹ New York....	120	179	.....	.....
² Portland, Ore.	.....	.....	87	.....
² San Francisco	130	109	.....	.....

¹Millfeed. ²Bran and shorts. ³Millfeed, bran and shorts. ⁴Linseed meal. ⁵Screenings.

Exports of Feedstuffs

Exports of feedstuffs during February and during the 2 months ending February, compared with February, 1933, and 2 months of 1933, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in tons:

	February		2 mos. ending Feb.	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Linseed cake.....	16,721	9,540	35,635	21,112
Linseed meal.....	139	638	528	981
Cottonseed cake.....	4,214	11,430	16,441	27,223
Cottonseed meal.....	523	9,335	1,354	13,682
Oyster shells.....	3,439	7,567	4,552	13,556
Fish meal.....	1,622	211	3,558	457
Mixed dairy feeds..	117	130	264	411
Mixed poultry feeds	202	150	473	308
Bran, midds., etc...	3,077	487	5,569	2,551

The statute is plain and direct. Its comprehensive terms condemn every statement, design, and device which may mislead or deceive. Deception may result from the use of statements not technically false or which may be literally true. The aim of the statute is to prevent that resulting from indirection and ambiguity, as well as from statements which are false. It is not difficult to choose statements, designs, and devices which will not deceive. Those which are ambiguous and liable to mislead should be read favorably to the accomplishment of the purpose of the act.

Manufacturers of feeds are urged to consider carefully the brands they propose to use in marketing feeds.—State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.

Tankage Used in Fattening Steer Calves

BY PAUL GERLAUGH

Feeding an all-purpose protein supplement containing 30% dry-rendered tankage, 30% soybean oilmeal, 20% cottonseed meal, 15% linseed meal, 2% finely ground limestone, 2% special steamed bone meal, and 1% salt, the Ohio station was able to increase feed consumption and rapidity of gains in steer calves at a lower cost per cwt.

Texas Panhandle steer calves were the basis of the experiment. The all purpose supplement was fed to Lot 4 in such amounts that the protein equaled the protein content of 2 lbs. of a mixture of equal parts linseed meal and cottonseed meal, fed to Lot 1. Molasses supplemented the feeding in all lots except Nos. 1 and 4.

All lots were full fed shelled corn, and were given equal amounts of corn silage and mixed clover and timothy hay.

During the 40-week feeding period Lot 4 outgained Lot 1, 51 lbs. per steer. The dressing percentages of the two lots showed a slight preference for Lot 4. Carcasses in both lots graded the same.

Nutrition Rests on Balance in a Feed

Feedstuffs cannot be accurately valued individually, declares E. B. Forbes, Pennsylvania Institute of Animal Nutrition, judging from evidence accumulated in feeding experiments over a number of years. The net energy value of the same ingredients are variable. The logical, single measure of the whole nutritive value is the net energy of the nutritively complete ration.

Forbes states the new principle, termed the "Law of Maximum Normal Nutritive Value," as:

An individual foodstuffs expresses its normal and most characteristic nutritive value, for a given kind of animal, under specified conditions governing nutritive requirement, only as it is a part of a ration which is qualitatively complete and quantitatively sufficient, for the conditions existing—except as it may express the same value by virtue of the capacity of the animal temporarily to protect itself from food nutrient deficiency by drafts upon the nutritive reserves of its own body, or as it may express even higher apparent value, under certain pathological conditions, or during undernutrition, by virtue of the protective or body-sparing capacities of nutrients.

Accordingly, it is to be presumed that the real value of a feed depends upon the balance of its ingredients. The complete feed supplies all of the nutritional demands of the animals or birds eating it. The fact that a feed contains a single well-touted ingredient is inconsequential except as that ingredient bears a part in creating the nutritional balance of the whole feed.

Feeding Hulless Oats to Pigs

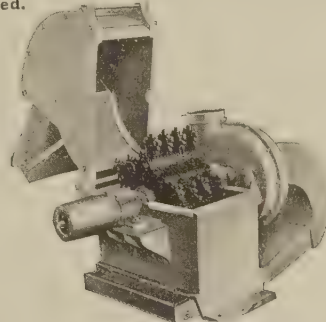
Hulless oats are favored for feeding pigs in some sections of Canada, where it has been found that the acre yield of hulless varieties is about comparable with the yield of ordinary oats, when the kernel alone is considered. Thru Manitoba hulless oat seed is readily obtainable.

Hulless oats in the rations of growing pigs produce more rapid, economical gains than ordinary oat chop. In a feeding test employing one part ground hulless oats and four parts of barley for one lot of pigs, one part oat chop and four parts barley for the other, with 8% of tankage added to each of the rations, it was found the hulless oat ration produced gains of 1.25 lbs. daily, compared with 1.1 lbs. daily for the oat chop.

The hulless oats ration produced 100 lbs. of gain for each 330 lbs. of meal and 28 lbs. of tankage; the oat chop ration required 345 lbs. of meal and 29 lbs. of tankage. With the hulless oat ration pigs required 5% less feed, and gained 12% more rapidly.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Madison, Wis.—Egg production on farms of Wisconsin crop reporters averaged about 10% higher on Mar. 1 than a year ago.

Bendena, Kan.—With great effort one of G. W. Ricklef's hens laid an egg, then died. The egg measured 9½ ins. one way, 7½ ins. the other, and weighed six ounces.

Poultry population was estimated at 454,629,000 birds on farms Jan. 1, about 1½% less than on the same date in 1933, and about .1% greater than in 1932.

Durham, N. H.—Research men in the University of New Hampshire increased the hatchability of eggs 10% by turning them 96 times daily during the hatching process.

Seattle, Wash.—Quarantine Order No. 80, for Washington, requires a certificate of T. B. testing on all dairy products imported into the state. No exceptions are made, whether the product is for animal or human consumption.

Texas Experiments in 1930-31 demonstrated chicks required 1.5 to 2% phosphoric acid and 1.5 to 3% lime in the rations to 8 weeks of age; 1.1 to 1.2% phosphoric acid and 1.3 to 1.9% lime up to 12 weeks of age. These levels produced the greatest gain.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—An ingenious alarm clock device turns on the lights in the poultry houses of Prof. Ralph Fahrney in the morning. This makes his trap-nested White Leghorns work longer hours. In spite of an average egg price of only 15c a doz. for eggs last year, his hens paid him a labor return of 50c each.

Chicago, Ill.—Judge D. E. Hale, head of the animal-poultry yeast department of the Northwestern Yeast Co., has been entered as a candidate for vice-pres. of the American Poultry Ass'n. A familiar figure to the poultry industry, Judge Hale has officiated at countless poultry shows the country over, and has earned his right to be classed as a leading poultry authority.

Averaging the prices for the 5 years, 1927 to 1931, inclusive, 1 doz. eggs bought 11.7 lbs. of feed. For 1932, 1 doz. eggs bought 11.3 lbs. of feed. And for the year just closed, using the average price for the entire year, 1 doz. eggs paid for 11.3 lbs. of feed. It is apparent that this has not been a depression for poultrymen so far as the ratio of eggs and feed is concerned. But it has taken more dozens of eggs to pay the interest and payments on the farm mortgage, taxes, insurance, and most everything else. Feed has been as cheap as eggs.—*Washcoegg.*

Vitamin A in Cod Liver and Sardine Oils

Cod liver oil and sardine oil have equal value as carriers of vitamin A, according to Canadian experiments at the Central Experimental Farm, reports H. S. Gutteridge.

Six lots of chicks were fed to determine the efficiency of cod liver oil and pilchard (sardine) oil in the production of normal bones and the prevention of rickets.

The basal ration fed to five lots was free of vitamin A, and oils were added at either 1 or 2 per cent levels. The sixth lot was given a standard ration containing 1% cod liver oil.

All lots were irradiated for 10 minutes each day with a mercury vapor lamp, except the lot receiving the basal ration only, which was irradiated 20 minutes.

Both cod liver oil and sardine oil increased the growth and prevented development of deficiency symptoms, tho neither, fed at the 1 or 2 per cent level, supplied sufficient vitamin A to promote as rapid growth as occurred in the lot receiving the standard ration.

Nebraska's Chick Ration

Repeated trials have shown good laying mashers to be equally good chick starters, declares the Nebraska Extension Service, issuing the following formula as one which has proven highly satisfactory.

Yellow cornmeal	620 lbs.
Shorts or ground wheat	400 lbs.
Bran	200 lbs.
Pulverized oats or barley	200 lbs.
Alfalfa meal (No. 1 quality)	200 lbs.
Meat scraps	200 lbs.
Dried buttermilk	100 lbs.
Pulverized limestone or sifted oyster shells	40 lbs.
Fine salt	20 lbs.
Vitamin D fish oil (not needed after 8th week)	20 lbs.
	2000 lbs.

The Hatchery Code

Hatcheries are operating under a code. Quite aside from destruction of the independence of the hatchery men, the code has some laudable ambitions.

Setting of small eggs is prohibited. The purpose is to produce larger chicks that may be expected to grow into larger hens that will lay larger eggs.

Commercial hatcheries are required to observe practices designed to stamp out pullorum disease, more commonly called white diarrhea. All hatcheries advertising chicks from "blood-tested" stock must state by whom the test was conducted, the date, and that all reactors were removed. Chicks from blood-tested stock may not be hatched in the same incubator, nor in the same incubator room with chicks from non-blood-tested stock.

Is Grit Necessary for Chicks and Chickens?

Tradition and theory declare that chicks need grit to take the place of teeth, and enable the gizzard to grind the feed they eat.

According to experiments in Ohio by Bethke and Kennard the principle advantage of grit is that it supplies necessary minerals when the return is deficient.

Thru the entire series of experiments no benefit resulted from feeding a granite grit to baby chicks from hatching to 12 weeks and to maturity.

Birds which did not receive grit appeared to utilize coarse ground feeds and whole corn and wheat as effectively as those that had access to grit for both growth and egg production.

The use of grit, however, had no harmful effect. There was virtually no difference in the development of birds receiving granite grit, and those protected from receiving any form of grit.

Poultry Feeding Experiments

The vitamin D of cod liver oil was more efficiently stored in the egg yolk than was vitamin D from an equivalent amount of viosterol, in experiments by the federal bureaus of Home Economics and Animal Industry. Feeding 2% cod liver oil significantly increased the vitamin D content of the egg yolk over 1% level, but feeding 4% and 6% failed to further increase the storage. Irradiating the egg for 15 minutes with a carbon arc lamp produced the same effect on the vitamin D content of the yolk as 1% of cod liver oil.

Feeding dye in the rations of laying hens, E. W. Henderson and H. L. Wilcke at the Iowa experiment station found that the pigment of the ration was primarily responsible for the color of the egg yolk. From 3 to 5 days were required for the dye to appear in the yolk, depending upon how soon production started after feeding began. The maximum effect was reached in 14 days. Effects lasted as long as 20 days after dye feeding had stopped.

New Feed Law Considered in Ohio

The Ohio state legislature is considering two bills for establishing a new feed law.

House Bill No. 91, introduced by Rep. Gilberts, seeks to change the plan of licensing, fixing a license fee of \$20 per brand for wholesale manufacturers, and \$5 per brand for those who manufacture and sell at retail.

Senate Bill No. 67, introduced by Sen. Yoder, seeks \$30 per brand from the wholesale manufacturer, and \$3 per brand from the retail manufacturer.

The present Ohio law levies a tax on a tonnage basis.

Meat and Milk Ratio for Chicks Unsettled

Apparently it makes little difference whether a chick starting ration contains a greater proportion of meat scrap than it does of dried skim milk, or vice versa. The chick does just as well in either case.

Seeking the answer to the relative values of varying proportions of meat scrap and dried milk in starting rations, the Indiana experiment station fed three lots of 98 chicks each on the same basal ration for 10 weeks.

Meat and bone scrap supplement was fed in the separate lots at 15, 10 and 5 per cent. Dried skim milk was fed in the same amounts in the reverse order, the combined proportions of meat and bone scrap and of dried skim milk making up 20% of the ration for each lot.

R. E. Roberts and C. W. Carrick observed no difference in the results of feeding. Rate of growth and mortality was the same for all lots. So was the amount of feed required to produce a unit of gain.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthy!



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Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 450 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Chicks and Chick-Feed Time

In the show window of Charles Shelby, at Paxton, Ill., and in a battery brooder that sets farther back in his office are groups of baby chicks that Mr. Shelby offers for sale.

Mr. Shelby does feed grinding, in addition to operating his two elevators at Paxton, and handles a leading brand of commercial feeds. In his employ are students of poultry raising and poultry feeding practice.

"Handling baby chicks gives us a good opportunity to increase our sales of feeds," says Mr. Shelby. "If a farmer buys his chicks from us he is disposed to credit us with knowing how they should be fed. That helps us start him on the feeds we handle. Once started he is inclined to keep right on feeding these feeds thru the growing period, and thru the laying season when early pullets get into winter production."

"We do a little extra promoting at this season. To prove the quality of our feeds we have put groups of baby chicks in our window, feeding one group with the feed we handle, the others with some of the local mixtures. As the chicks grow they quickly demonstrate the difference in quality and the difference in results the feeds will produce."

Mr. Shelby's experience could be almost endlessly repeated. A large number of the country elevators have discovered that baby chicks is not only a profitable spring item that helps to bear the burden of operating expense in a dull grain period, but they are an invaluable promoter of business in the feeds the elevator handles, or manufactures.

The chick handling practice has grown among line companies as well as independent and farmers elevators. Many of the well-known Goodrich line in Indiana have batteries of baby chicks on display in the offices at this season of the year, and some of them will keep several birds for feed demonstrating purposes until they are grown to maturity.

Some elevators and feed men go a step farther. They operate hatcheries, contending the hatchery business goes well with the feed business.

In rarer instances than should exist grain and feed dealers have working arrangements with hatcheries, whereby the hatchery hatches the eggs, both sell chicks and the elevator sells the feed.

Whether the elevator handles chicks or not, so long as it sells or manufactures feeds, its management should be familiar with feeding problems, kinds of feeds, methods of feeding, and should have a working knowledge of production problems.

In the care and feeding of baby chicks several factors are to be given earnest consideration if the chicks are to prove a profitable investment for the buyers. Grain and feed dealers will be wise in familiarizing themselves with brooder house construction, sanitation, brooding stoves, feeding and watering equipment, ventilation, and the control of disease. A number of books on poultry culture by recognized authorities are available. They will pay for themselves over and over, if earnestly studied, in increased sales volume, and repeat trade. A farmer likes to do business with people who understand his production problems.

Hay Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during March compared with March, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore				
Boston	946	748		
Chicago	3,658	2,397	1,567	847
Cincinnati	704	616		
Ft. Worth	253		22	
Kansas City	6,204	2,964	3,036	624
Los Angeles	9,001	9,493		
New York	120	179		
Portland, Ore.	495	1,370		
St. Louis	1,548	588	468	156
San Francisco	444	216		
Seattle		143		

Chicks should receive their first feed when about 36 hours old, as soon as they are put in the brooder. Dependable commercial chick feeds, manufactured by reliable companies, are mixed from formulas that will adequately supply the nutritional needs of the developing chicks. Fed according to directions most commercial feeds will give satisfactory growth, if other conditions about the birds are kept right.

For a chick starting ration Nebraska recommends its Chick Mash Mixture No. 4-F, which is:

	Fed without skim milk lbs.	Fed with skim milk lbs.
Yellow cornmeal	720	920
Shorts or ground wheat ..	400	400
Bran	200	200
Pulverized oats	200	200
High grade alfalfa meal ..	160	160
60% meat scrap or meal ..	200	100
Dried buttermilk	100	...
Fine salt	20	20
	2000	2000

For early season use add 1% good quality cod liver oil.

Expose chicks to direct sunlight whenever possible without chilling.

Feed green feed, such as alfalfa, clover, lettuce, etc., cut in short lengths when it is available.

Chicks may be fed all mash for the first three or four weeks. At four weeks and over feed one part scratch and two parts mash. Equal parts of cracked corn and wheat makes a good scratch.

A good rate of growth is a pound per month from two months of age to maturity.

The Pennsylvania state formula for starting and growing chicks contains all necessary feeding factors so that chicks can be grown in strict confinement. It calls for:

Yellow corn meal	400 lbs.
Bran	150 lbs.
Middlings	100 lbs.
Ground oats	100 lbs.
Alfalfa meal	100 lbs.
Dry skim milk	100 lbs.
Fish meal	50 lbs.
Meat scrap	50 lbs.
Salt	10 lbs.
Cod liver oil	10 lbs.
	1070 lbs.

This is to be fed as an all mash ration until the birds are 4 weeks old, then add chick size oyster shell and chick size scratch grain until they are 8 weeks old, then change to medium sized scratch feed. Reduce the skimmilk content of the mash to 50 lbs. when the birds are 12 weeks old. Two weeks later start adding small amounts of whole corn to the scratch mixture of half corn and half wheat.

Adulterations and Misbrandings

F. B. Chamberlain Co., St. Louis, Mo., was the name appearing on the brand of 80 sacks of chick feed, branded to indicate the presence of cod liver oil, shipped by the Ridenour-Baker Grocery Co., from Kansas City, Mo., to Mayetta, Kan., on or about Feb. 23, 1928. The product was found to contain a large percentage of seeds and dirt, and no cod liver oil. It was ordered destroyed.

Dan Valley Mills, Danville, Va., pleaded guilty to shipping quantities of adulterated and misbranded shipstuff from Virginia into North Carolina on or about Mar. 28, Apr. 16, and Apr. 22, 1930. The labels called for 5% fat, 16% protein. The shipments contained a smaller percentage of protein, a portion failed to live up to the guarantee on fat. The company was fined \$5.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed.

In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight: 1½ lbs.

Price \$1.75 plus postage.

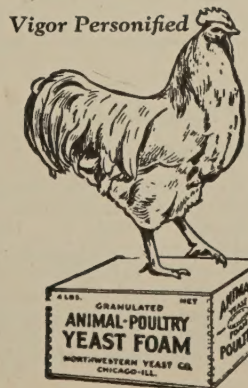
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YEAST Increases Feed Sales For Elevators in 37 States...

Gains Run as High as 79%



"OUR sales have shown a steady gain since we began to mix yeast in our feeds," writes a progressive Illinois elevator operator. "Almost every day," says a New Jersey manufacturer, "some customer tells us about the excellent results he is getting with our yeast-supplemented feeds. In the last six months the number of customers on our books has practically doubled."

Breeders who try out yeast feeds quickly notice the difference in feeding results. Their birds and stock grow faster,

are more fertile and have greater resistance to disease. Egg production and size of eggs are increased and period of production prolonged.

The whole yeast story is told in a very interesting booklet called "Solving the Feeding Problem." Write for a copy today. It will show you why yeast in your feeds will help you get and hold hundreds of new customers. Northwestern Yeast Company, Department X, 1750 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dairy Co-operatives Resist Regimentation

Representatives of 131 dairy co-operatives at a recent meeting demanded the abolition of the AAA, resolving that:

Any attempt to regiment our people in this manner, to remove all control over our affairs from those who have fostered and developed these fundamental structures of our national well-being is a surrender of our American heritage for a system of despotic and governmental control under which the country can not long endure.

Dairy Feeding Experiments

Feeding varying amounts of grain to dairy cows on pasture for three years R. H. Lush, at Louisiana station, found that a full feed of grain increased milk production 60% over roughage alone, from 10 to 15% over low grain, and 10% or less over limited grain feeding. Cows on limited or low grain rations dropped faster in production after June than those on full grain, probably due to feed shortage. The average pasture nutrients were 44% for full grain feeding, 46% for limited feeding, and 72% for roughage alone.

New Feed Trade Marks

Superior Feed Mills, Oklahoma City, Okla., have filed No. 343,891 for poultry feeds, the word "One" in capital letters, with a cut-out space bearing the words "All In."

Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo., has filed No. 346,596, for poultry feed, the word "Layena."

Foell Packing Co., doing business as Mascot Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., has filed No. 340,042, for dog foods, a representation of a dog's head, above which is the word "Mascot."

Standard Rice Co., Houston, Tex., and Crowley, La., has filed No. 331,755, a representation of the mustached and turbaned head of a man, with the word "Rajah," for rice and rice products, including rice bran, rice polish, etc.

Dairy Production Control Plan

Chester C. Davis is administrator for the production control program being submitted to dairy farmers by the AAA. The program demands:

An appropriation of \$165,000,000, with possible extension to \$300,000,000.

Duration for one year, with another year at the discretion of the Sec'y of Agriculture.

Benefit payments, to farmers who sign contracts reducing sales between 10 and 20% below their 1932-33 average, at a rate of about 40c for each lb. of butterfat they reduce below the 1932-33 sales quota, or \$1.50 on each 100 lbs. of fluid milk below the sales quota for the same period, within prescribed percentage limits. First payment to be made on acceptance of contract, second payment six months later.

A method of production adjustment be left to individual farmers, aided with advice paid for out of a \$225,000 fund. Supervision is to be left to county ass'ns and local com'tes.

A processing tax of 1c per lb. on butterfat when the plan is effected, gradually advanced to 5c per lb. with compensatory tax on oleomargarine.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for May delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Feb. 17.....	16.50	18.65	14.85	17.10
Feb. 24.....	16.25	18.60	14.35	16.75
Mar. 3.....	16.35	18.45	14.65	17.25
Mar. 10.....	17.25	19.70	15.50	17.70
Mar. 17.....	17.40	19.65	15.50	18.00
Mar. 24.....	16.85	19.50	15.05	17.50
Mar. 31.....	18.35	20.10	16.50	18.50
Apr. 7.....	13.00	19.70	16.10	18.25

California Ass'n Meets

A live-wire, 3-day, full of pep convention was held by the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, at San Francisco, Apr. 5, 6 and 7, in celebration of its 10th annual convention. Business sessions were held in the Merchants Exchange Building. Pres. Arlo V. Turner, Modesto, presided.

Principal addresses the first day included "Farm Loans in California," by E. A. Stokdyk, pres. Berkeley Bank for Cooperatives; and "Overhead and Distribution Costs" by E. Tilden Mattox, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Luncheon and the afternoon were devoted to com'te meetings, and gathering of grain and feed interests to solve mutual problems. In the evening Jack Claypool, chairman, Mixed Feeds Com'te, lead a session to adopt a policy for feed law enforcement.

Friday morning was devoted to reports from com'tes on legislation, transportation, hay marketing, and alfalfa meal. Addresses were by Brice M. Mace, Jr., of the AAA, on "Dairy Relief Plan Under AAA"; George Creel, National Emergency Council, on "NRA Plans for Industry"; Roy Kelly, industrial engineer, on "How National and State Codes Work"; Harry L. Say, sales tax counsel, on "Sales Tax Rulings on Feed Sales."

The Friday afternoon session considered the feed code, a feed law enforcement plan, and adopted revisions in ass'n by-laws.

Friday evening the ass'n held its annual banquet and entertainment in the gold ball room of the Palace hotel.

Saturday's session considered reports of the com'tes on grain weevil, grain grades, and public agency.

International Wheat Advisory Com'te

A plan to use wheat in producing pork and beef while millions go hungry was approved Apr. 6 by the International Wheat Advisory Com'te meeting at Rome, Italy.

The interested governments have approved in principle a proposal to set minimum wheat export prices, raising the present level of 40 cents, to 55 cents.

Argentine delegates were inclined to be skeptical regarding the practical possibilities of a minimum agreement in the belief that the control thereof will be difficult and evasions frequent.

M. Davinet, the French delegate, stated his country would abandon its policy of wheat self-sufficiency and at the end of this year would begin importing again. But in exchange, Davinet proposed, and was seconded by other importing nations, that wheat exporting nations make commercial treaties granting them trade concessions on manufactured and other products. This proposal is one of several steps the conference is considering in its efforts to raise world wheat prices.

The United States, Australia and Canada on Apr. 8 signified their willingness to grant Argentina a larger quota.

In attendance are 35 representatives from 15 countries.

Mouse in Flour Decision Reversed

Suspected efforts to racketeer "easy money" from the milling industry received a set-back in the appeal of the Reichert Milling Co., Freeport, Ill., to the supreme court of Alabama.

A user of the mill's flour claimed a dead mouse was found in the product. Suit was filed against the company about a year ago in Birmingham, Ala., asking \$3,000 damages in each of 4 cases. The circuit court awarded the plaintiff \$1,000.

Appeal to the supreme court by the Reichert company reversed the decision.

Grasshopper Bait Bids Re-opened

The Department of Agriculture reopened bidding on Mar. 30 for poisoned bran bait with which to meet the expected grasshopper scourge in eight northwestern states, and has accepted offers totaling about 25,000 tons.

Prices varied from \$14 to \$21.10, f.o.b. plants, the average being slightly under \$20. Supplies of arsenic, molasses and sawdust, used with the bran in making bait, have been contracted and most of the mixing will be done at northwestern mills. Proportions used will be 60% bran, 20% sawdust, 15% molasses and 5% arsenic.

The bait will be put up in sacks of 80 lbs., stenciled with "Grasshopper Bait—Poison—Destroy This Sack." In charge of the grasshopper campaign is Dr. J. R. Parker, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis.

Packers in Canada pay \$10 per 100 lbs. for hogs; in the United States packers pay \$6.25. The Canadian farmer gets the whole \$10, but the United States farmer gets only \$4, because the packer is compelled to dock him \$2.25 for processing taxes.

Donahue - Stratton Co.

MILWAUKEE

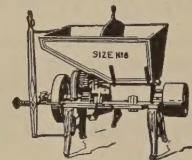
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Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

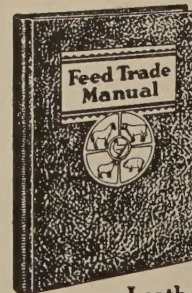
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Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

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Indispensable to the man who mixes and grinds feed. A Practical How To Do It Book containing Formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country.

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Finest food at low cost in beautiful Green Room as well as in Cafeteria and Coffee Shop. Modern Garage Adjoins.

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KANSAS
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Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight $4\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Price \$5.25, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

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332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Shipping Books

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.10, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

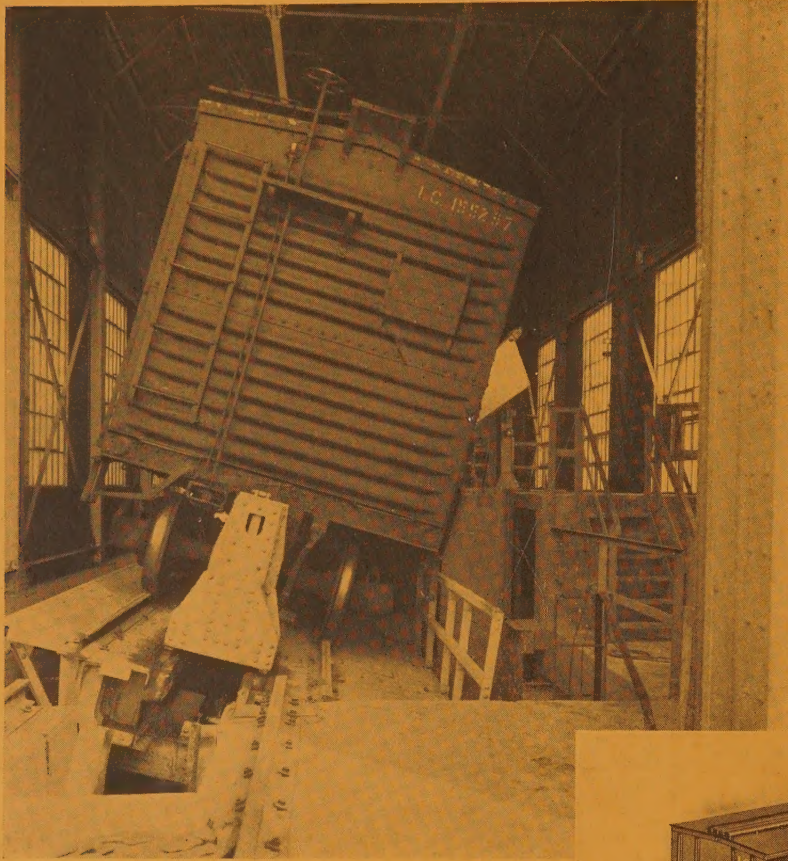
Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

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At the Santa Fe Elevator



LINK-BELT GRAIN CAR UNLOADER

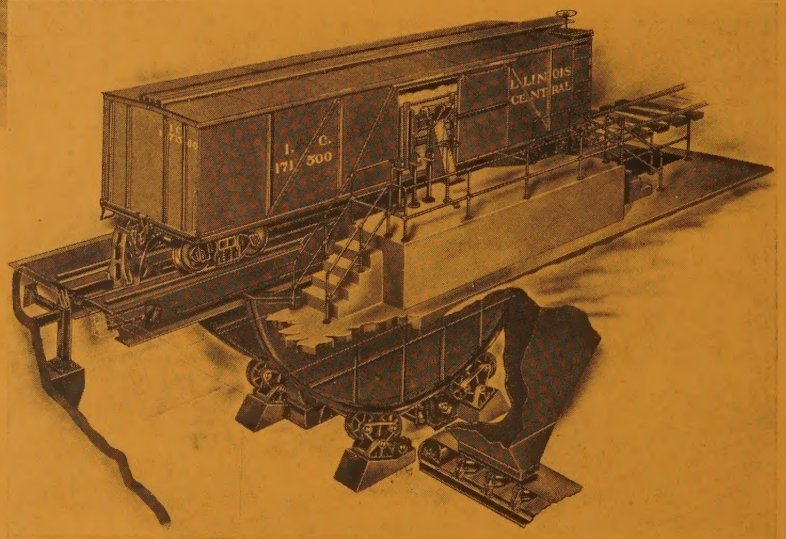
John S. Metcalf Company designed and erected the new head house and storage bins of the Santa Fe Elevator, Chicago, which is operated by the Stratton Grain Company.

A Link-Belt grain car unloader was selected for unloading the grain cars. This unloader handles all sizes and types of cars with equal facility. It has a capacity of from 8 to 10 cars per hour with two men, or 5 cars per hour with one man.

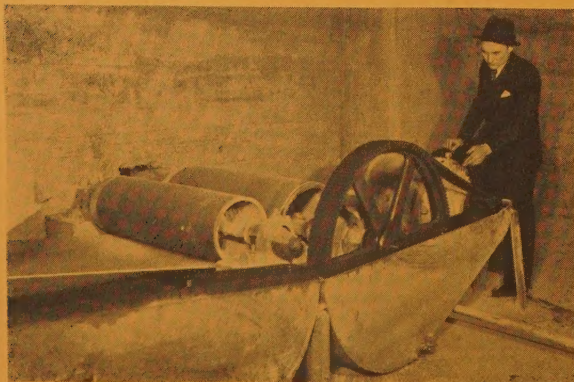
Because of the great economies effected, the installation of this machine has proved profitable in elevators of moderate size as well as in the larger type of elevator.

Car Haul

Cars are brought to the unloader by means of a Link-Belt car puller of the return-rope drum type. This puller is designed to handle 10 cars at a time. It serves three tracks, and is arranged so that any or all drums may be engaged at the same time.



Silent and Roller Chain Drives



Dependable, efficient positive power transmission is assured throughout this plant by Link-Belt Silent and Roller Chain Drives. Over 16 of these drives, ranging from 5 to 75 H.P., operate belt conveyor equipment, cleaners, hoists, marine leg, etc.

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